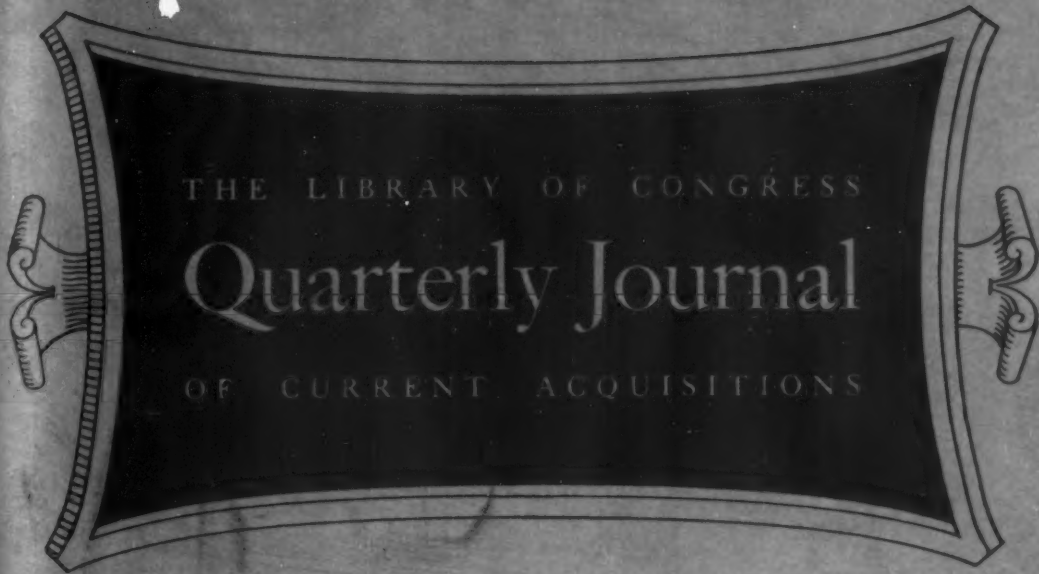


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VOL. 9

MAY 1952

NO. 3



# Canons of Selection

## I

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SHOULD POSSESS IN SOME USEFUL FORM ALL BIBLIOTHECAL MATERIALS NECESSARY TO THE CONGRESS AND TO THE OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTIES.

## II

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SHOULD POSSESS ALL BOOKS AND OTHER MATERIALS (WHETHER IN ORIGINAL OR IN COPY) WHICH EXPRESS AND RECORD THE LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

## III

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SHOULD POSSESS, IN SOME USEFUL FORM, THE MATERIAL PARTS OF THE RECORDS OF OTHER SOCIETIES, PAST AND PRESENT, AND SHOULD ACCUMULATE, IN ORIGINAL OR IN COPY, FULL AND REPRESENTATIVE COLLECTIONS OF THE WRITTEN RECORDS OF THOSE SOCIETIES AND PEOPLES WHOSE EXPERIENCE IS OF MOST IMMEDIATE CONCERN TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

*From the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1940*

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The Library of Congress  
QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF  
CURRENT ACQUISITIONS

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Volume 9

MAY 1952

Number 3

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PUBLISHED AS A SUPPLEMENT TO THE *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*

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# The Hersholt Collection of Anderseniana

LAST May 17 during the midafternoon Mr. Jean Hersholt, the well-known personality of the screen and radio, visited the Library of Congress. The purpose of this visit was to declare publicly his intention and that of Mrs. Hersholt to present to the Library a collection of letters, manuscripts, and editions in Danish of the writings of Hans Christian Andersen. The ceremonies at that time were informal, but a sound recording of this intention was made by Mr. Hersholt in the presence of the Librarian; the Danish Ambassador, Mr. Henrik de Kauffmann, and other embassy officials; members of the Library staff; and ladies and gentlemen of the press. After describing some of the highlights and the scope of the Collection (the largest and most extensive outside of Denmark), Mr. Hersholt explained that he and his wife were anxious to make this gift "as a small token of the gratitude and love" they wish to express toward this country, which has been so wonderful to them and of which they are happy and grateful citizens. At that time Mr. Hersholt left with the Library a catalog of a major portion of the collection of Anderseniana he and his wife intend to give to the Nation.

Last November on a Sunday morning we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Hersholt again, at Washington's National Airport, this time laden with two large suitcases of Andersen materials constituting

the first installment of the gift. Upon arrival at the Library we conducted Mr. Hersholt directly to the reading room of the Rare Books Division, where the valises were unpacked. There was considerable excitement in the air as the handsome slip cases in their multicolored leather coverings were individually unwrapped and checked against the catalog. But the more memorable part of the 2 hours that the simple operation required were the anecdotes which the collector told about each piece or unit as he handled it and transferred it to the Library's custody. We cannot speak for Mr. Hersholt, but one could not help sensing the enormous pride that the collector felt in the treasures he had collected and cherished during the past 30 years and also the inward pleasure he experienced in transferring them to the custody of the Library, where they now become available to the American people for as long as the objects and the institution endure.

The necessary accession records have been made, the books have been cataloged and appropriately bookplated, and the small but impressive Collection has been shelved in the Rare Books Division, where it quietly awaits new readers. The brief account that follows will serve to reveal what is now available in the Collection.

From the collector's point of view, but rarely from the writer's, an author's first book is the necessary cornerstone for any

collection of an individual writer's works that aspires to completeness. Hans Christian Andersen published his first book at the age of 17; it included a novelette called *Gjenfærdet ved Palnatokes grav* (The Spectre at Palnatoke's Grave) and a play, a five-act tragedy entitled *Alfsol*. The detailed circumstances accompanying the publication of this volume have been so well told by Mr. Hersholt in an article entitled "Hans Christian Andersen's First Book," which appeared in *The New Colophon* (1950), that we need only to summarize a few basic facts. Entitled *Ungdoms-forsøg* (Youthful Attempts), this book of 178 pages was published at Copenhagen in 1822 under the pseudonym Villiam (for William Shakespeare) Christian (for the author himself) Walter (for Walter Scott). The edition comprised 300 copies, of which only 17 were sold. In 1827 the remainder was reissued at Copenhagen by another publisher with a new title page reading *Gjenfærdet ved Palnatokes grav . . . og Alfsol*. This attempt was also ill-fated, for not a single copy was sold. The entire edition was later acquired by a local grocer for waste paper; it is therefore readily apparent why copies of both issues of this first edition are very scarce.

Of the 1822 issue only four perfect copies are believed to have survived, and they are all in Denmark. Mr. Hersholt's copy is imperfect. The title page, the second preliminary leaf, and the last leaf are present in facsimile. No apologies, however, need be offered for the 1827 issue, for the copy which Mr. Hersholt acquired is perfect in every way; it is uncut, and is, so far as is known, the only presentation copy that exists. It was inscribed by Andersen for his intimate friend, Edgar Collin. A facsimile of the first part of the first issue, containing only the text of *Gjenfærdet ved Palnatokes grav*, together with a critical essay by Cai M. Woel, was published in an

edition of 250 copies in 1940. Copy number 150 is available in the Hersholt Collection.

During the decade that followed the abortive publication of his first literary efforts, Andersen barely managed to support himself by his writings. In 1831 he published under his own name his third book, *Skyggebilleder af en reise til Harzen* (Shadow Pictures of a Trip in the Hartz Mountains). On his first journey outside Denmark, Andersen visited Germany and wrote down his impressions, which were published in this small book of 224 pages. The Hersholt copy is the one inscribed by Andersen for Mrs. Ørsted, whom Andersen regarded with affection and whose family had befriended the young writer. The inscription in translation reads: "Mrs. Councillor of State Ørsted with sonlike devotion from the author." Two years later, in 1833, he published the opera text of Gozzi's *Il Corvo* under the title *Ravnen eller broderprøven*. Johann Peter Emilius Hartmann, the Danish composer, was responsible for the score. The Hersholt copy of this opera is also inscribed in affectionate terms to Mrs. Ørsted, who was the wife of H. C. Ørsted, a noted Danish scientist.

Another early first edition of Andersen, also represented in the Collection by an inscribed copy, is *Agnete og havmanden*, which appeared in 1834. The inscription is to Mrs. Mine Bayer "in friendly remembrance of our meeting on Maria's Hill at midsummer, 1835." This dramatic poem relates the Danish folksong of Agnete, who was decoyed by a merman to the bottom of the sea, where she remained for 7 years and mothered 7 children. Hearing her pleas, the merman permitted her to return to earth, where the holy images in the church turned their backs on her for her sinful actions. She therefore abandoned her children and refused to return to her home in the sea. According to the author's autobiography, the mood of desolation which

the poem accents also reflects in a measure his own feelings at this period in his life.

In the recent gift there are nine additional first editions, all of which are presentation copies. In the interest of brevity we are here able to mention them only in abbreviated fashion, citing the original title, the English translation, the date, and the inscription itself, without signature, translated into English: *Kun en spillemand* (Only a Fiddler), 1837, "To dear Montalba, a friendly Christmas greeting and reminder of Hans Christian Andersen. 1848, December"; *Maurerpigen* (The Moorish Girl), 1840, "When the world is against you, remember, Christ had to cry blood"; *Ahasverus*, 1848, "The eternal poet of the North, Adam Øehlenschlæger, with admiration and love"; *Kunstens Dannevirke, forspil ved det Kongelige Danske theaters hundredeaars fest 1848* (The Spiritual Fortification of the Arts: Prologue to the Royal Danish Theatre's Hundred Year Festival, 1848), "Denmark's Adam Øehlenschlæger, with admiration and love"; *Hyldemoer* (The Elder-Tree Mother), 1851, "To Miss Goldschmidt, heartily and respectfully"; *Da Spanierne var her* (When the Spaniards Were Here), 1865, "The actress of Hermania, Miss Agnes Lange, my deepest and heartiest thanks"; *Ravnen* (The Raven), a new version rewritten by the author, 1865, "Professor Hoedt, friendly"; *Dryaden: Et eventyr fra udstillingstiden i Paris, 1867*, (The Dryad: A Fairy Tale from the Paris Exposition, 1867), "My friend, the poet, Professor H. P. Holst. My sincere thanks for all the kindness and sympathy shown this little fiction"; and finally *Mit livs eventyr* (The Story of My Life), 1855, "My friend, the noble, splendid Baron Hambro in London. Most heartily."

This last book, the author's autobiography, is a revealing and poignant confession of heartbreak, struggle, and ultimate triumph. Mr. Hersholt was fortunate to secure a transcript of the third and final

installment of the Andersen biography covering the period from April 2, 1855, to December 6, 1867. This final part was first published in the United States on April 8, 1871, but it did not appear in Denmark until 1877, 2 years after Andersen's death. The original manuscript remains in the possession of the Royal Library in Copenhagen. The transcript, filling 289 pages, was made by a copyist under the author's personal supervision and contains numerous corrections and notations in Andersen's hand. He mailed it to his American editor, Horace Scudder, who prepared the translation for the American printing of Andersen's autobiography, which appeared as part of a new and complete edition of his writings published by Hurd and Houghton. Andersen mentions in some detail the writing and copying of this portion of his autobiography in a letter to Mr. Scudder dated April 27, 1869, from which we quote:<sup>1</sup>

I have now finished the continuation of *The Story of My Life* from 1855 to 1867. It has taken about half a year to get this on paper. Now I have quite recently gone through it, cutting down and filling out here and there. Yesterday it was sent to a copyist who writes a legible hand and makes use of Roman letters. It will be about six weeks before he has finished with it. Then I shall read the whole thing through, and so I expect to be able to send on the entire manuscript some time in June. It will not only relate experiences of recent years, but will throw some light upon the writings. It has not been easy, on the whole, to write of events that lie so near to the present, and I am living and wrestling with the persons I have to mention. But I hope to have come out of it rather well.

This letter is one of 86 that were exchanged between the two gentlemen from March 1862 to Andersen's death 13 years later. The 35 letters written by Andersen

<sup>1</sup> *The Andersen-Scudder Letters. Hans Christian Andersen's Correspondence with Horace Elisha Scudder.* Edited by Jean Hersholt and Waldemar Westergaard. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1949, p. 42.

to Scudder were acquired by Mr. Hersholt, and in 1949 he edited them for publication, together with Scudder's letters to Andersen and a few related letters now in the possession of the Royal Library of Denmark. This important correspondence, the complete typescript of which is now available, is intimate and revealing and provides a better insight into the lives of both men than is perhaps available through any other means. In a letter to Edvard Collin written by Scudder on August 17, 1875,<sup>2</sup> 13 days after Andersen's death, the writer describes in the following paragraphs the close relationship which existed between them:

I scarcely know to whom I may turn in Denmark when I express my personal grief at the death of Andersen. He received my letters for a term of years so kindly, he wrote to me so freely and affectionately, that though I never had seen his face, I felt that I had in him a friend, and I have constantly pleased myself with the hope that I should one day go to Denmark and see him.

It was a singular, yet happy connexion which I had with him. Fifteen years ago, when I was myself beginning to write and to publish stories for children, I wrote an article on Andersen's genius which was published in the *National Quarterly Review* of New York. I had read and studied his stories and caught from him, I fancied, some inspiration for the same kind of work. I sent the *Review* to him, and though I heard nothing in reply, I saw afterwards an article in a Copenhagen daily paper, referring to the *Review* and my contribution. A few years later I was asked to take charge of a magazine then about to be established—*The Riverside Magazine for Young People*—and one of my first thoughts was to obtain if possible new stories for it from Andersen. I wrote to him, in behalf of the firm, and proposed at the same time a favorite project of mine, the reproduction here of his writings in a uniform series. My letter brought a reply in English, and some short stories: then began a correspondence, on his part in Danish, on mine in English, which continued until his death. I undertook the supervision of the American edition of his writings and

studied the Danish language in order to be able to translate such of his former work and his new stories as had not been rendered into English, and especially the continuation of his *Mit Livs Eventyr*. The work was somewhat arduous to a beginner, but I had the satisfaction of seeing finally the whole series of volumes completed and receiving Mr. Andersen's congratulations. He was kind enough to say that my own short stories which I sent him indicated that in translating his, I should catch their spirit and peculiar character.

It was a great pleasure to me to be the means thus of introducing our American public more completely to Andersen, and the messages which I received from him, from time to time, besides his letters, showed his kind and thoughtful nature,—but how insignificant all this must seem to you and other of his friends who saw him familiarly, year after year. Yet I must lay my little token of regard upon his grave.

In the Hersholt gift there are 17 other original letters, all unpublished, that Andersen wrote to Ida Koch between June 7, 1853, and April 23, 1875. From this correspondence it is evident that Mrs. Koch, the daughter of Admiral F. Wulff, regularly invited Mr. Andersen to her home, and he appears to have enjoyed this hospitality. For the most part, the letters are brief and rather formal in tone although they frequently contain passages of interest.

Up to this point in the present article no mention has been made of Andersen's fairy tales, and it is through these charming and delightful stories that he is best remembered. We have deliberately postponed any mention of them until now, but in the recent gift there are in Andersen's hand the original manuscripts [see illustration] of four of his tales in Danish. Three of them were first published in America in *The Riverside Magazine for Young People*: "The Court Cards" (January 1869, pp. 11-4); "Luck May Lie in a Pin" (April 1869, pp. 145-46); and "The Most Incredible Thing"<sup>3</sup> (September 1870, pp.

<sup>3</sup> This title appears as "The Most Extraordinary Thing" in the September 1870 issue.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 156-57.

### The Saint Book

Det gode Alfbede om alle Døds, fra gode William, og fra  
siste Peter Hindelborn og et an i sin fælde, et pind den  
= Peterhus næstfærdig over, aabnede fra Dødsdøden og fra et  
= den frome Adolph, som her paa Nergaard sang i Sammen  
lyden Villadoms i nielshy Adolph, alle gave blader  
fra et Dødsbed, Gæster, Luder, Elvén og Søren: Engeven  
med Evnen og Døds, Sammen med Døds med over Døds  
= Døds og Døds alle Døds i Gaarden, Engeven med  
Julebæde og Niend Døds.

For Aften laar du alle Døgn og Eged Gymnasium den  
nabun Ologor ind i en Eot-billeden i Rindplan og  
for Jule og Døgn om Jule med det Døgn, jo Døgn  
= dama hængt Guldtegnen sin Jule i Janda og Giv  
= ter dama Løst i Miste, alle for Døgn og Giv  
naadigt Døgn du at de bandede Jule. Jule vilde and  
normen for bade at Jule, men den Døgn med Gødet  
at at Jule til Døgn, Jule at det vilde. De Jule alle  
for Døgn, Elv, Lind og Giv, det Guldtegn  
for, for at Jule for, at Jule den Jule med  
Jule Jule.

Den lilla dräng förfädd af en vildhund i al kampfäktigh  
som vildhund var angående en färd på färd: "Dag Huset!"  
men förblod den på färd till det. Dag du färd bär  
Gång vildhund till Guthusen / Sprang runn ut af det  
blodet af färd. B. med en färd.

"Gued felderich k' Bie fange für den Pott. In der Elone

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{385}-87). Since Mr. Hersholt has edited these three stories in *Hans Christian Andersen: The Maker of Fairy Tales* (New York, The Limited Editions Club, 1942), we refer the interested reader to this volume for the circumstances surrounding their composition and publication. It is sufficient to point out here that the correspondence between Scudder and Andersen, previously mentioned, is the most important source material relating to the "American" stories. The fourth story, "The Great Sea-Serpent," published for the first time in Denmark in 1870, appeared in America in the January 1872 issue of *Scribner's Monthly*, pp. 325-29.

Three collected Danish editions of the fairy tales are included in the Hersholt Collection given to the Library. Perhaps the most important is the author's own set of *Nye eventyr og historier*, published between 1858 and 1866. Apparently only three copies of this series were printed on special paper and specially bound in dark blue cloth with gold stamping. Andersen's set comprises five volumes (Series 1, Pamphlets 2, 3, & 4; Series 2, Pamphlets 2 & 4), two of which are inscribed to Andersen by the publisher, C. A. Reitzel. All five volumes contain pencil corrections by the author. Presentation copies to Countess Elizabeth of Holstein of several of the fairy tales were later assembled and bound for her. There are two inscriptions in Andersen's hand in the first volume and one in the second. The most engaging is that found on the half title to Series 2, Pamphlet 4, which reads in translation:

Elizabeth of Holsteinborg,  
You will not make me feel sorry,  
And reject this little book  
For though it's small, still it stands,  
Like wintergreen with flower and root,  
Nodding to you; so here you are!

This made-up set of eight of the fairy tales is composed of first, second, and fourth editions in the following sequence:

Series 1, Pamphlet 1, 4th edition (1865)				
" 1,	"	2, 2nd	"	(1860)
" 1,	"	3, 1st	"	(1859)
" 1,	"	4, 1st	"	(1860)
Series 2, Pamphlet 1, 2nd edition (1866)				
" 2,	"	2, 1st	"	(1862)
" 2,	"	3, 1st	"	(1865)
" 2,	"	4, 1st	"	(1866)

A collection of 80 tales by Andersen was published in two volumes during 1862 and 1863. This collection appeared in a fourth edition in 1873, and it is this edition which concerns us here, for Mr. Hersholt secured the copy that was presented to Her Royal Highness, the Grand Duchess Maria Feodorovna, who was the daughter of Christian IX of Denmark, the wife of Czar Alexander III, and the mother of Czar Nicholas II. This two-volume set, bound in red cloth with stamping in black and gold, is in splendid condition. The inscription reads in part:

"With all humility I ask you to accept these tales of your childhood home.

"With sincere gratitude and the very deepest respect.

H. C. Andersen"

FREDERICK R. GOFF  
Chief, Rare Books Division

# Current National Bibliographies

## Supplement II

**T**HIS supplement attempts to bring up to date the material presented in part III of "Current National Bibliographies," which was published in the February 1950 issue of the *Quarterly Journal*. The countries included were: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Peru, Portugal, El Salvador, Spain, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Additional bibliographical material for all of these countries has not come to our attention, but Bolivia, Colombia, the Caribbean, Ecuador, and Guatemala, plus a general Latin American section, have been added to those already listed. We are greatly indebted to the Working Groups which have submitted reports on bibliographical activities in various countries in response to the UNESCO/Library of Congress Bibliographical Survey. This supplement, prepared by Janice B. Harrington, is based on data contained in those reports, as well as on information available from the Library's own acquisitions.

For a few countries which do not appear to issue current national bibliographies (in the strict sense of the word) or whose bibliographies have been interrupted or delayed, publications have been cited which contain reviews of new books or which give some indication of the material being currently published.

Only serial publications that are known to have been issued within the last 2 years are included in this supplement.

## ARGENTINA

### GENERAL

*Boletín bibliográfico argentino*. Annual. Ministerio de Educación de la Nación, Dirección General de Cultura, Junta Nacional de Intelectuales, Buenos Aires.

A subject list arranged by author, with complete bibliographical data including prices. Some official publications are listed and there is an author index.

*Boletín oficial de la República Argentina*. Daily. Presidencia de la Nación, Subsecretaría de Informaciones, Dirección General del Registro Nacional, Buenos Aires.

Contains a section "Registro nacional de la propiedad intelectual," in which the Department of Justice lists the publications registered in accordance with the copyright law. The entries are arranged chronologically by the copyright number assigned to each publication.

*Libros de hoy, Books of Today* . . . Monthly. José Rovira Armengol and Rodolfo Simon, Calle Peru 84, Buenos Aires.

This periodical, which began in May 1951, attempts to combine the features of *Publishers' Weekly*, the *Saturday Review of Literature*, and *Books Abroad* for new publications of interest not only to the Argentine but also to Latin America. The section "Libros recibidos" is a subject list of new books arranged by author, with full bibliographical information including prices. Another section is devoted to reviews of new books, arranged by subject; and there is a "Rincón de revistas" describing the principal contents of a number of current periodicals.

## NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

*Índice de publicaciones periódicas; derecho, economía y ciencias sociales.* Quarterly. Lajouane Librería y Editorial, Bolívar 270, Buenos Aires.

A classified list of articles in periodicals, arranged by title, with an alphabetical list of the periodicals indexed. Frequency is given but there are no prices.

## BOLIVIA

*Universidad.* Irregular. Departamento de Cultura, Publicaciones y Radiofonía, Universidad Autónoma "Tomás Frías," Potosí.

Contains a section "Publicaciones nacionales" listing Bolivian publications under the city in which they were issued. Periodicals and official publications are included, and the bibliographical information is complete except for prices.

## BRAZIL

### GENERAL

*Boletim bibliográfico.* Bimonthly. Biblioteca Pública Municipal de São Paulo, Departamento de Cultura, São Paulo.

Contains a section "Bibliografia," which is a list of books, pamphlets, and official publications received by the library and classified according to the decimal classification. A large part of the material is Brazilian. Complete bibliographical data are given, and there is a subject index.

*Fichário, resenha da bibliografia brasileira.* Bimonthly. Irmãos Pongetti, rua Sacadura Cabral 240-A, Rio de Janeiro.

A classified list of new books, including official publications, which appeared during the previous 2-month period. Entries are arranged by author, and the bibliographical information includes prices. A section entitled "Resumo da bibliografia portuguesa" lists current material published in Portugal.

### GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

*Mostra de livros.* Annual. Departamento de Imprensa Nacional, Rio de Janeiro.

A title list of books, pamphlets, periodicals, and newspapers issued by the Government Printer. Full bibliographical information is given except for prices.

## NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

*Anuário brasileiro de imprensa.* Publicidade & Negócios, Av. Rio Branco 117, Rio de Janeiro.

Contains a section "Lista dos jornais brasileiros," giving under each geographical subdivision a list of Brazilian newspapers arranged by the frequency with which they are published. The editor's name and address, as well as circulation figures and prices, are given in many instances. The list is indexed by State.

## THE CARIBBEAN

*Current Caribbean Bibliography.* Quarterly. Central Secretariat of the Caribbean Commission, Kent House, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, B. W. I.

This bibliography, which began in June 1951 (Vol. I, Nos. 1-2), represents the national bibliography of the non-self-governing territories of the Caribbean, as there is no other published bibliography for the territories in this area except the *Anuario bibliográfico puertorriqueño* (CNB V). Material is contributed by regional correspondents in Antigua, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Curaçao, Dominica, Dutch Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Virgin Islands. Most of the 213 entries in the first issue describe official publications, which are arranged by author or issuing agency and contain full bibliographical information. Serials are to be consolidated in the last issue of each year; and although only two issues were planned for 1951, there will be four each year hereafter.

## COLOMBIA

*Boletín bibliográfico colombiano.* Cámara Colombiana del Libro, Bogotá.

In preparation. The first issue of this national bibliography was scheduled to appear about January 1952.

## CUBA

*Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional.* Quarterly. Biblioteca Nacional, Castillo de la Fuerza, Havana.

Contains a list of scientific and literary books and pamphlets registered in accordance with the copyright law. The bibliographical information includes pagination and size.

## ECUADOR

### GENERAL SELECTIVE LISTS

*Boletín bibliográfico.* Irregular. Biblioteca "Juan Bautista Vázquez," Universidad de Cuenca, Apartado No. 168, Cuenca.

Contains a subject list of publications received, many of which are Ecuadorian books and periodicals. Complete bibliographical information is given except for prices.

*La Casa de Montalvo. Órgano de la Biblioteca de "Autores Nacionales."* Annual. Biblioteca de "Autores Nacionales," Apartado 75, Ambato.

Contains a "Sección bibliográfica" comprising reviews of new books, and a "Sección estadística" listing the author, title, place and date of publication of works received during the year. Ecuadorian publications are included in both lists and official publications are listed in the latter.

*Letras del Ecuador.* Monthly. Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana, Apartado 67, Quito.

Contains reviews of new books and serves as a useful survey of publications in Ecuador and works of Ecuadorian authors appearing abroad.

## GUATEMALA

### GENERAL SELECTIVE LISTS

*Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional.* Irregular. Ministerio de Educación Pública, Guatemala City.

In addition to extensive reviews of new Guatemalan books and works relating to Guatemala, this bulletin contains a section "Publicaciones guatemaltecas recibidas en la Biblioteca Nacional durante el año . . .," which is a

title list of books, periodicals, and official publications. Complete bibliographical information is given.

*Universidad de San Carlos.* Quarterly. Editorial Universitaria, Facultad de Humanidades, 9ª Avenida Sur No. 51, Guatemala City.

Contains a cumulative section "Libros, revistas y folletos recibidos . . ." in which the items are arranged by quarter under the country of publication. The list of national publications includes complete bibliographical data except for prices.

## LATIN AMERICA

### GENERAL SELECTIVE LISTS

*Handbook of Latin American Studies.* Annual. Prepared by the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., and published by the University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Florida.

A selective guide to the material published on Latin America in the humanities and social sciences. Complete bibliographical data are given and each entry is briefly annotated. Volume 14 listing 1948 publications appeared in 1951.

*List of Books Accessioned and Periodical Articles Indexed for the Month.* Monthly. Columbus Memorial Library, Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

Part I is a subject list of monographic publications emanating from or pertaining to Latin America, arranged by author. The same arrangement is followed for the periodical articles cited in Part II, but there is no list of the periodicals cited.

*Revista interamericana de bibliografía. Review of Inter-American Bibliography.* Quarterly. Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

In addition to articles and book reviews in Spanish, English, Portuguese, or French, this journal contains a section entitled "Notas y noticias. Notes and News" which includes notices of publications issued by (1) member states of the Organization of American States, and (2) other states and territories. There is also a

lengthy list called "Libros y artículos recientes. Recent Books and Articles," which is arranged by author under a number of subject headings and gives complete bibliographical information except for prices. A list of new periodicals, annotated in Spanish, is given in alternate issues. The general bibliographical section is in Spanish only. Headings and editorial notes appear in Spanish and English.

Publications of interest to Latin America are also listed in *Libros de Hoy*. See under ARGENTINA.

## PERU

### GENERAL

*Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional*. Annual. Biblioteca Nacional, Apartado 2335, Lima.

Contains a section "Registro de la propiedad intelectual" listing by month the publications registered in accordance with the copyright law. Complete bibliographical information is given including prices.

### GENERAL SELECTIVE LIST

*Boletín bibliográfico*. Irregular. Biblioteca Central de la Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Lima.

Contains a section "Libros y folletos peruanos," a subject list of new books and pamphlets, including government publications, which contains complete bibliographical data except for prices; and there is an author index. There is also a section "Selección de artículos publicados en revistas y periódicos nacionales, llegados a la biblioteca . . ." which includes a list of the periodicals and newspapers selected.

## PORTUGAL

### GENERAL

*Boletim de bibliografia portuguesa*. Annual. Biblioteca Nacional, Lisbon.

A list of current Portuguese material, including books, pamphlets, official publications, and new periodicals received by the National Library in accordance with the copyright law. The books and pamphlets are listed by author, the official publications appear under the key word of the issuing agency, and the new periodicals

are listed by title—all in the same alphabetical arrangement. Complete bibliographical information is given except for prices.

*Boletim geral das colónias*. Monthly. Agência Geral das Colónias, rua de São Pedro de Alcântara 81, Lisbon.

Contains a section "Fichas bibliográficas" which lists by colony publications of the Portuguese colonies.

### GENERAL SELECTIVE LIST

*Anais das bibliotecas e arquivos de Portugal*. Semiannual. Inspeção Superior das Bibliotecas e Arquivos, Lisbon.

Includes an annual section "Correio das livrarias; obras publicadas em . . ." in which recent Portuguese material is listed by title under publisher. The author is given, but in most instances there is no additional bibliographical information. A notice in Vol. XXI, Nos. 77/78 (1949), issued in 1950, states that a new section, "Boletim bibliográfico das publicações recebidas," is to appear in Vol. XXII.

Current material published in Portugal is also listed in *Fichário*. See under BRAZIL.

## EL SALVADOR

*Anaqueles; revista de la Biblioteca Nacional*. Three issues yearly. Biblioteca Nacional, San Salvador.

The successor to the *Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional* (CNB III) continues the annual section "Bibliografía Salvadoreña" which lists books, pamphlets, and official publications issued in El Salvador during the period of a year. Complete bibliographical information is given, and there is an author index.

## SPAIN

*Indice cultural español*. Monthly. Dirección General de Relaciones Culturales, Plaza de la Provincia, 1, Madrid.

A well-annotated list of recent Hispanic books and periodicals with full bibliographical information, including prices. The Spanish material is grouped under a dozen general subject headings, and there is a section "News from Hispano-America and Other Countries," giving the

same type of information for those areas. The index is issued also in French under the title *Index culturel espagnol* and in English under the title *Spanish Cultural Index*.

## URUGUAY

### GENERAL

*Lista de obras incorporadas.* Monthly. Biblioteca del Poder Legislativo, Montevideo.

Classified list arranged by author or issuing agency. Many Uruguayan books and official publications are included, and complete bibliographical information is given.

### NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

In 1950 the Biblioteca Nacional in Montevideo issued the following mimeographed lists:

*Lista de las principales publicaciones periódicas editadas en Montevideo.*

*Lista de las principales publicaciones periódicas del Interior de la República del Uruguay.*

*Publicaciones periódicas iniciadas [en el] año 1948.*

*Publicaciones periódicas iniciadas [en el] año 1949.*

It is assumed that the last two lists will be issued annually.

Also, the Biblioteca del Poder Legislativo in Montevideo issues annually the following lists of newspapers and periodicals received by that library:

*Lista de diarios y periódicos.*

*Lista de anales, boletines y revistas.*

These lists include most of the principal Uruguayan publications in those categories.

## VENEZUELA

*Revista nacional de cultura.* Bimonthly. Ministerio de Educación, Dirección de Cultura y Bellas Artes, Caracas.

Contains extensive reviews of new books, the greater number of which are Venezuelan publications. Full bibliographical information is given.

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*Erwin Evans Smith. Photographed in 1909.*

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# Erwin Evans Smith: Cowboy Photographer

THE late Erwin Evans Smith built up a documentary photographic record of particular interest to historians of the American West. Concerned with the rapidly changing life on the large ranches of the Southwest around the turn of the century, he sought to capture through his lens action and models typical of the cattle country before they completely disappeared from the scene. The resultant collection of more than 1,800 negatives, given to the Library of Congress by his sister, Mrs. L. McCullough Pettis, is one of the most complete and, from the standpoint of quality, probably the best of its kind in existence today.

Born on August 22, 1886, in Honey Grove, Texas, Smith had his first real experience of the open-range country at the age of 8, when he went to visit an uncle, John Sanders, owner of the old JCS Ranch, located near Quanah, in the center of the great northward cattle drives. There he received a valuable introduction to the industry from cattlemen of the old school, and during subsequent summer vacations they trained him to the leather. Trailing Edwin Sanders, a cousin some 12 years older whom he greatly admired, the boy listened with delight to the sounds of the cattle country—the bawling of vast numbers of mottled longhorns in round-up herds and at the watering tanks, the staccato of pounding bronco hoofs across the prairie, the jingle of spurs, and the squeak

of saddle leather. Back home in school, he penciled sketches of cowboys, horses, and Indians in the margins of his books. He saw harmony and rhythm in the agile grace of these Western figures and was excited by their beauty. He aspired to be a cowboy; and, as he grew older, he became filled with the desire to record the life of the range for posterity.

While still in his teens, Smith began experimenting with a cheap Buckeye camera and development fluids, and he took some remarkably clear and well-composed ranch pictures. A number of these early efforts, which are in the Library's collection, show Edwin Sanders riding the range, butchering a steer, or drinking at a water hole. One remarkable series of photographs, featuring Sanders and his horse "Puddin' Foot," was made during a summer vacation when Smith was working as a regular cowhand at the Three Circles Ranch, and it is captioned "The Usual Morning Fight." The eight exposures in the series, taken only minutes apart, present Sanders trying to saddle his skittish animal and mount it. The determination of man and the cautious maneuvers of beast are clearly evident, and there is action in every line.

Encouraged by these results, Smith set out for the larger ranches of the Southwest, equipped with camera, chemicals, and plenty of courage. Would they hire him to work for a small salary, he inquired, and permit him to take pictures of everyday

scenes on the ranch? They would; and during summers from 1905 to 1915 he ate sourdough, blistered his hands on rawhide rope, wrangled, rounded, and branded. Traveling over the larger ranches of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, and even taking pictures as far south as the OR, in Sonora, Old Mexico, he patiently and painstakingly recorded the life of the American cowboy in all its aspects.

In the course of time Smith's photographs came to attract national attention. In 1912 the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, New York, bought a group of them and gave them world-wide publicity as examples of expert work that could be done with a simple box camera. All of the negatives are in the Library's collection. They include three outstanding pictures of individuals. One is a pose of Smith himself, sitting slightly sideways in the saddle on his pony; relaxed, facing the camera as if instructing an assistant to "snap it now," he could easily be the prototype of the American cowboy. Another, one of Smith's particular favorites, shows a mounted Matador Ranch cowboy with knotted bandanna about his throat and hat resting on the back of his head; he, too, is unmistakably typical. A third portrays Tom King, also of the Matadors, drinking from the rolled brim of his hat while his horse stands beside the buffalo wallow in the hot midday sun. The bright sunlight glazes a triangular sheen down the left shoulder of the animal and the reflection of both horse and rider in the placid pool is remarkably clear. Patches of gravel and water intermingle to form a distinct and pleasing pattern.

Typical scenes of ranch life are portrayed in other pictures in the Eastman group. In one, taken on the famous JA Ranch in 1907, cowboys are shown working with a herd in an early-morning round-up. A lone rider is in the foreground and there is a touch of skyline in the back-

ground. The dust rising like white smoke picks up the light and outlines the cattle distinctly, making little stick-fences of their slender, delicate legs. Another classic composition, made in 1906 on the LS Ranch in Texas and later reproduced on the cover page of the February 1928 issue of *The Cattleman*, depicts the foreman tracing in the dust a map indicating work to be done for the day. The cowboys sit about looking on, their horses standing behind them "tied to the ground." The arrival of the mail—an important semiweekly occasion on the ranch—is shown in a photograph of two cowboys squatting in the noonday sun beside a mail box, absorbed in examining what appears to be a mail-order catalog. Tufts of grass with individually outlined blades appear in the foreground, and the flattened top of a butte in the distance shows up so distinctly that the rocks can be distinguished against the hard-packed sand.

The chuck wagon on the move is the central theme of another photograph of classic beauty testifying to Smith's infinite patience and expert timing. [See illustration.] In it he has caught his subjects just as the crest of a rise is topped and the mules have started downward. Bear-grass spears are sharply outlined against the sky, and the tracery of the design is a tribute to Smith's eye for beauty. The whole composition is fluid with movement as the wagon seems to roll down the steep incline, yet the action of the mules is frozen in mid-step with no blurring of detail.

A picture of an encampment of "nesters"—squatters who were the bane of the cattlemen—is an ethereal early-morning scene with watery foreground in which bunches of grass and water weeds are sharply reflected, creating double-edged patterns of artistic beauty. The covered wagon, a decrepit affair, and a pioneer woman with arms akimbo are also reflected in the pond. The contour of the water's

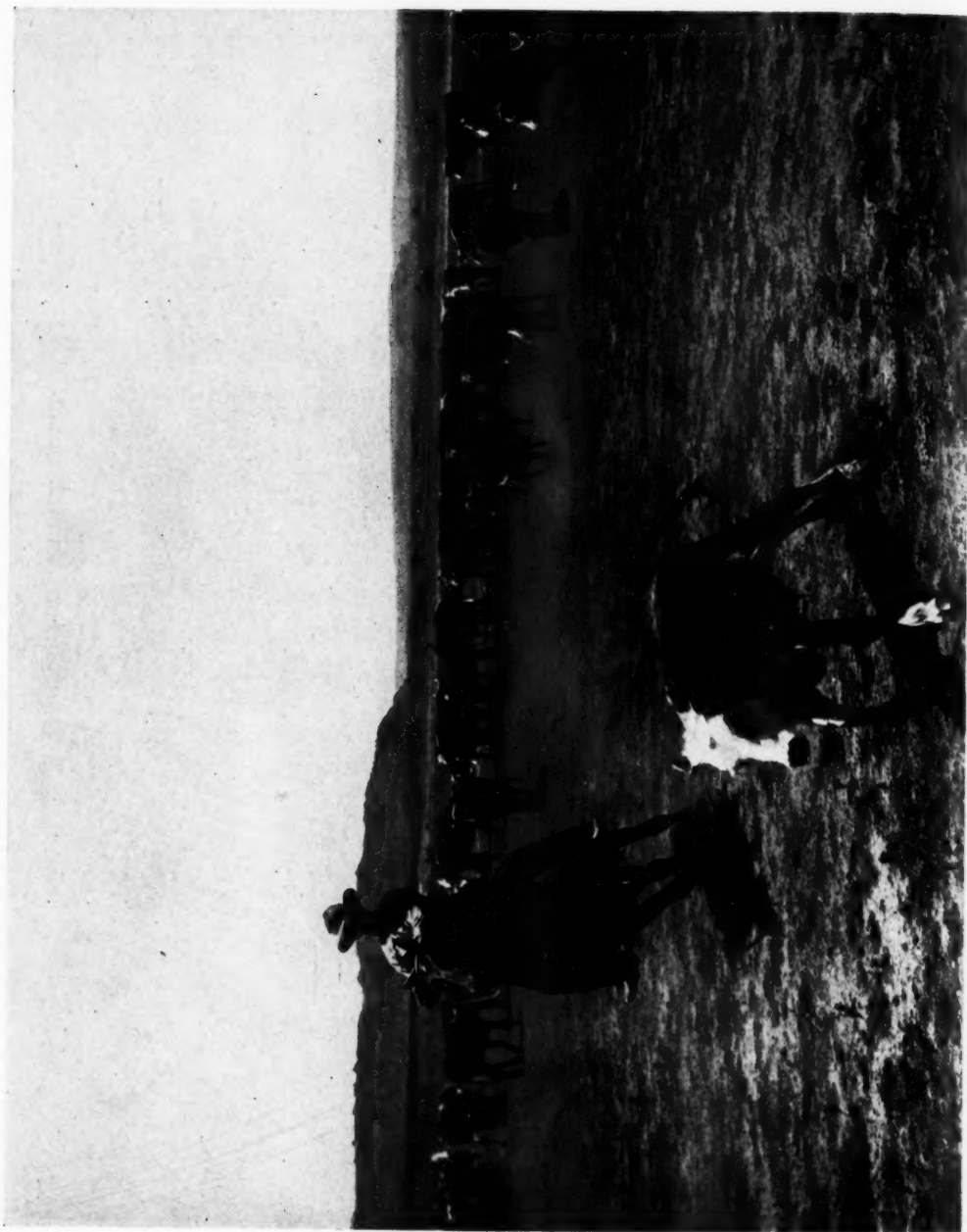
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*The chuck wagon on the move. Photograph by Erwin Evans Smith.*



*"Cutting" off a calf from the herd. Photograph by Erwin Evans Smith.*

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edge prevents the reflection of several horses on the left and adds an interesting balance to the photograph. The horizon fades into the morning mist to form a charming arrangement of light and shadow.

Finally, among the outstanding photographs in the Eastman selection, is a picture of five men riding up a curved trail of almost solid rock, a masterpiece of composition and detail. The detachment of riders picks its way along the slope, skirting boulders and making a figure "S" that matches the line of the escarpment. Light and shadow fall in with the design. Clear in the afternoon sunlight are shaded ridges of rock, the grain and rain-pockets distinctly discernible. This was another of Smith's favorite studies; according to his younger sister, he kept a velvety-toned enlargement in his house for years and presented copies of it to many friends.

Many of Smith's best photographs stem from his association with his friend George Pattullo, who in 1908 left his post as a newspaper reporter on the *Boston Herald* to accompany him on a series of cowpunching jaunts in the Southwest. Working in collaboration, Pattullo writing Western stories and Smith photographing the illustrations, they traversed the XIT, LS, and LIT Ranches in the upper Panhandle and Tascosa country; the Matadors, SMS, and Spurs farther south; the Shoe Bar, JA, and Quarter Circle T of the lower Panhandle; and many others.

One group of striking pictures resulting from their partnership illustrates how men and animals performed the difficult task of "cutting" a calf out from a herd. [See illustration.] They tell a graphic story of a duel between animals, the calf doubling and twisting away from the horse, trying to get back to the herd; the horse cutting her off at every turn, dipping and sweeping at a furious gallop, as if made of quicksilver. Only the best riders and ropers with alert "cutting" horses were capable of doing this

intricate feat well, and Smith photographed them at every move.

Other series of unusual photographs taken on various ranches deal with roping out—or, as it was called, "catching up"—mounts from a *remuda* held within a rope corral; bringing in strays to join the herd; day herding; tallying the herd; early-morning broncobusting; and killing a steer during a round-up. Water-hole scenes, which were favorite subjects with Smith, show cattle coming in to drink, *remudas* crossing a stream, or camp grounds with the water beyond. A group of chuckwagon photographs includes pictures of cowhands thundering across the prairie to "come and get it"; and there are others showing the cowboys loading up the "hoodlum wagon" with bedrolls; dragging firewood into camp; and lending a hand, using their lariats tied to saddle horns, to pull the wagon out of rough ground. One scene, with all the beauty of a drypoint etching, portrays a cook bending over the fire as streaks of dawn lighten the gloom. The pot rack hung with iron kettles is outlined above the glowing logs as he pokes up his fire to stew the day's breakfast.

Memorable individual photographs offer sharp vignettes of cowboy life and ranching scenes—a lone cowboy branding a maverick or replacing a horseshoe on the prairie without benefit of a blacksmith shop; two cowboys sharing the "makin's" for a cigarette; cowboys shaving one another; a day herder lazily watching a cut of cattle or having a midmorning snack of canned tomatoes in camp; and broncobusting and branding scenes in which alkali dust overhanging the corral is depicted with vivid clarity. A spectacular print, showing fun around a campfire, graphically registers the startled expressions of a group when Smith unexpectedly threw a pinch of flashlight powder into the flame.

Although Smith spent much of his time in his later years in farming activities on

the "Bermuda," near Bonham, the life of a cowboy still held its fascination for him, and he was a regular visitor to rodeos and livestock shows throughout the country. Taking his photographic equipment with him, he made excellent pictures of the best rodeo performers of the nation. After photographing many of them on their first appearances in obscure Texas towns, he followed them as they climbed to fame through the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show in Fort Worth and on to the Denver, Pendleton, Cheyenne, and finally the Madison Square Garden shows. Among those whom he documented with his camera in this fashion were Fern Sawyer of Cross Roads, New Mexico, who won the Pecos "cutting" contest for 4 consecutive years (1942-45), and Cuatro de Julio, winner of the registered Quarter Horse "cutting" contest in Brownfield, Texas. Of more importance to Smith, however, were his photographs of "cutting" by the most expert cowboys of the largest ranches:

Mat Walker (Matador), Emory Sager (Shoe Bar), Julie Moody (R2), Billy Pardloe (the "Pitchfork Kid" of the Matadors), Ed Bomar (Turkey Tracks), Henry Lyman (LS), and Frank Moson (OR).

Smith was still a relatively young man at the time of his death on September 4, 1947. His pre-eminence as a photographer of cattle-ranching activities had long been recognized. In donating his collection of negatives to the Library of Congress his sister, Mrs. Pettis, stated: "I know he would want them to be where they would serve the greatest good; he wanted to share them with people who appreciate the life and ways of the West." As a record of one man's dreams, the pictures are inspiring; as documentation of the West in their particular field, they are unsurpassed; and in the matter of artistic composition and beauty, they speak for themselves.

ONA LEE McKEEN

*Prints and Photographs Division*

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## Annual Reports on Acquisitions

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# Manuscripts<sup>1</sup>

PREVIOUS reports have covered manuscript acquisitions received during a 12-month period beginning February 1. This account covers only the 11-month period from February 1 to December 31, 1951; and hereafter the reports will be concerned with acquisitions of each calendar year. All the material mentioned has been given at least preliminary processing so that it can be made available to research, but some is under special restrictions of one kind or another, which will be described in the appropriate sections.

The 159 separately recorded "accessions" are estimated to contain about 180,000 pieces, bringing the approximate total of Manuscripts Division holdings to more than 12 million. The increase is not as great as in previous years, but the count would be doubled, perhaps trebled, if two important gifts of original material, now in the Division but for the time being inaccessible to scholars, were included. The bulk of the new material is again of twentieth-century origin and is concentrated within a few large collections. For example, the John Campbell Merriam Papers alone contain almost 40,000 documents. Emphasis was again placed on acquiring material of national rather than local or

regional importance;<sup>2</sup> that is, upon sources for the study of the political, diplomatic, and military history of the United States. There is to be noted, however, an increase in manuscripts of social, economic, literary, and cultural interest.

A large proportion of the new material, almost 168,000 of the 180,000 pieces, is original; and more than three-quarters of these original manuscripts were given to the Library—stimulating evidence of the continuing generosity of the American people and of their wish to provide in the National collections source materials for the more extensive study and interpretation of their country's history. A small proportion of the original material was received on deposit or by transfer from other Government offices; less than 300 original manuscripts were acquired by purchase.

Some 54 accessions were composed of reproductions of manuscripts. Although these copies lack the physical characteristics of originals and cannot give users quite the satisfaction that comes from handling the actual documents, their textual value when assembled as substitutes for widely scattered materials is uncontested. The Library is indebted, as it has been for many years, to foreign libraries and archives for permitting their manuscripts to be copied and placed at the disposal of American scholars. The same acknowledgment of debt is due libraries in this country, which are ordinarily called upon for copies of

<sup>1</sup> Additions to the holdings of the Manuscripts Division are discussed here. Manuscripts in the fields of law, music, maps, and Orientalia; books in manuscript; and reproductions of manuscripts that are not of specific interest for United States history do not ordinarily come into the custody of the Division. They are described in other articles in the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*.

<sup>2</sup> The Library's acquisitions policy with respect to manuscripts was defined in the *Quarterly Journal*, May 1950, p. 25.

single documents to fill lacunae in a body of original material; and to an unusually large number of collectors who have generously given reproductions or have permitted the Library to copy manuscripts in their possession.

We have found it impossible to comment upon all accessions of 1951; only those are noted which we believe have the greatest research value. More complete descriptions of some, as published in the Library's *Information Bulletin* or in press releases, are available and copies can be supplied upon request. The acquisitions are described below under four headings, which will be familiar to those who have read earlier reports of the Manuscripts Division. These categories are by no means mutually exclusive. For example, all manuscripts added to the Naval Historical Foundation Collection during the year have been discussed under the heading "Personal and Family Papers," even though they include certain records of the Naval Observatory, while the captured German materials described under the heading "Archives" contain several groups of personal papers.

### Personal and Family Papers

Most of the material acquired during the year falls within this category. It would be impracticable to attempt any subject classification of the varied groups of papers. They are described instead in roughly chronological order, except that additions to both nineteenth- and twentieth-century collections have been brought together into one section.

#### EARLY PERIOD

The beginnings of the Revolution in Virginia and the hardships suffered by the Continental troops at Valley Forge are described in two small collections of Virginia material: 29 manuscripts (1775-1866) of the Johnston Family of Fairfax County received as a gift from Mr. Thomas

W. Robinson, and 57 papers (1775-1862) of Col. Levin [Leven] Powell of Loudoun County presented by Miss Grace T. Powell. In the latter group are letters from New York in 1789 by Richard Bland Lee, a member of the First Congress of the United States, who gave spirited accounts of its work and commented on inaccuracies in published reports of its debates. Approximately half of the Powell papers were published by Robert C. Powell in *A Biographical Sketch of Col. Leven Powell, including His Correspondence during the Revolutionary War* (Alexandria, Va., 1877).

A group of papers composed mainly of military diaries of General August Valentine Kautz (1828-95) have been transferred to the Library by the Army War College. The diaries, covering the years 1857 to 1895, deal with all but the earliest part of General Kautz's long public service: in the Mexican and Civil Wars, as a member of the military commission which tried the conspirators in the assassination of President Lincoln, and later as commanding general of the Department of the Columbia. In addition to the diaries, there are a two-volume journal for the Civil War period, a volume of military orders, and eight scrapbooks of newspaper clippings dating from the 1860's to the 1890's.

The Library has acquired a collection of about 200 telegrams in the autograph of Major General Henry Wager Halleck, U. S. A. (1815-72), who held important commands and advisory positions during the Civil War. A partial check suggests that these dispatches were not published in *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*. Written in the first 3 months of 1862, just before General Halleck took the field, many of these messages are addressed to his subordinate officers, Ulysses S. Grant, Andrew Hull Foote, and Samuel Ryan Curtis. They contribute to a fuller understanding of the conduct of

the battles at Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, Pea Ridge, and Shiloh; perhaps more important, they reflect the personality of General Halleck himself.

#### RECENT PERIOD

The papers of Colonel George B. McClellan, Jr., have been presented to the Library by Mrs. McClellan. Beginning with scrapbooks kept during his college days at Princeton, where he was a member of the class of 1886, the papers, numbering about 4,600 pieces, reflect various phases of his career to 1922. They include an account book of the New York-Brooklyn Bridge Company (1889-93), of which McClellan was treasurer; papers covering his four terms as Representative from New York in Congress (1895-1903) and his years as mayor of the City of New York (1903-9); and a diary he kept during his military service in World War I. In the family correspondence there are some 15 letters from his father, the Civil War general, whose papers have been in the Library for a number of years.

The main body of the papers of Hugh L. Scott, prominent authority on Indian affairs and Chief of Staff during part of World War I, has been in the Manuscripts Division for many years, under seal. They have recently been made a gift by General Scott's son, Major Lewis M. Scott, who has also augmented them by the gift of additional papers. Comprising some 5,000 pieces, the papers consist of correspondence and memoranda, 1870-1934, diary material, reports, photographs, and manuscripts respecting various aspects of General Scott's distinguished career. There are family letters, including many to his wife, which will undoubtedly be of interest to the biographer and to the historian alike, since in them Scott habitually discussed current affairs as well as his own activities.

The correspondence and reports relating to Scott's membership in the Root Commission to Russia in 1917 are valuable—though the reports read, in this day, like something out of the dim past. Among the letters he received at the time was one from General Pershing, then in France, in which may be found this nostalgic paragraph:

You must be having a wonderful experience in Russia. I should like to have had the opportunity of seeing the transition from a monarchy to a free government as you have seen it, and to have observed their quick recovery from the throes of revolution to a comparatively strong government under a new regime.

The Library's holdings in the field of contemporary literature have been substantially augmented by the papers of Lewis Chase, generously presented by Mrs. Emma Chase. Dr. Chase, the author of books on Poe, Emerson, and Shaw, was for more than 40 years professor of literature and poetry in various universities of this country and of France, India, and China. In addition to lecture notes, manuscripts, diary material, and photographs, the papers, numbering more than 14,000 pieces and covering the period of his active career from about 1895 to his death in 1937, include Dr. Chase's extensive correspondence with prominent literary figures of his time: Edwin Arlington Robinson, Conrad Aiken, Walter de la Mare, John Drinkwater, Robert Frost, Thomas Hardy, A. E. Housman, and many others. He wrote to them over and over again, requesting biographical sketches, notes on favorite poems, or comments on contemporary literature. Sometimes he received little or no response. More often the replies were strikingly characteristic; occasionally they were remarkable.

"Professionally or otherwise," Chase wrote to Edgar Lee Masters in the summer of 1917, "I purpose to the end of my days to give myself the pleasure of reading

poetry, chiefly contemporary, aloud, to both small and large groups, to talk about it and its makers, and to write or to get others to write about it and them."

From Masters there had come, a few weeks before this, a long biographical letter, describing his early writing of verses at the age of 16 and his later development. Also in the summer of 1917, Chase received from Francis Ledwidge a long and beautiful letter about himself and his work, written, as he said, "under the most inept circumstances between my watches. . . . I am in the firing line and may be at any moment in the horrible work of war." (Ledwidge was killed in action shortly afterwards.) Professor Chase's interest in the Georgia poet Thomas Holley Chivers, about whom he wrote much at one time or another, resulted in an interesting correspondence with Rudyard Kipling. With the exception of its Poetry Archive, probably no single group of papers in the Manuscripts Division contains so varied a body of correspondence of contemporary men of letters. Yet it is no mere autograph collection. There is substance in it.

Mrs. Flood and her children have presented more than 31,000 papers of Henry D. Flood, Congressman from Virginia from 1901 to 1921, long-time member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, and its chairman in the critical years before and during World War I.

One of the important additions made during the past year by the Naval Historical Foundation to its already large deposit in the Library is a group of about 2,000 papers of Admiral David Foote Sellers. They reflect his distinguished naval career, which included active service in the Spanish-American War and in World War I; command of a Special Service Squadron (1927-29) "during the disturbed conditions in the Republic of Nicaragua," for which he was awarded the Distinguished

Service Medal by the President; a period as Judge Advocate General of the Navy (1929-31) and as Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet with the rank of full Admiral (1933-34); and nearly 4 years as Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy.

A small but valuable collection on the career of Admiral Hilary Pollard Jones, Jr., has also been added. The papers relate especially to his work on disarmament problems from the 1920's through the remainder of his active career. Such was his familiarity with the whole subject of disarmament, indeed, that after his first retirement he was recalled to active duty in 1928 for further service, and in 1930 he took part in the London Naval Conference on limitation of armaments. Memoranda relating to these activities are among his papers, as well as a considerable body of correspondence with Admiral Mark L. Bristol, Admiral E. W. Eberle, and others. They give his personal and official views on many of the important matters in which he took part. The Navy was ever his vital concern. "Indeed it is a great thing to have a real policy outlined for the Navy as a whole," Admiral Jones wrote to Rear Admiral Henry M. P. Huse in May 1922. "I quite agree with you that no policy should be considered so rigid that it cannot be changed to meet changed conditions but it should be so rigid that it cannot be changed until so-called changed conditions are thoroughly digested."

In addition to the Sellers and Jones Papers, the Naval Historical Foundation has deposited in the Library two large groups of Commodore Daniel T. Patterson Papers, dating from about 1823 to 1871; a small collection of photographs of the frigate *Constellation*, with accounts of two naval battles of 1800 in which she was engaged; and 28 manuscript boxes of Naval Observatory Records, including correspondence or copies of correspondence

from the 1830's to 1900, in all a total of approximately 12,500 pieces.

The late Henry Crittenden Morris (1868-1948) left a packet of 173 manuscripts labeled "Letters of Chief Justice Fuller" with the direction that all the letters were to be carefully read and, if not objectionable for any reason, were to be given, all or in part, to the Library. The bequest consists of a splendid series addressed to Mr. Morris by Melville Weston Fuller (1833-1910), Chief Justice of the United States, dating from 1902 to 1910. Many of them are in longhand. There are also a few letters from Hugh Campbell Wallace (1863-1931) during the same period. The latter had married one of Fuller's daughters and was one day to become Woodrow Wilson's Ambassador to France and American participant in the Supreme Allied Council.

Mr. Morris, a prominent Chicago attorney and the son of Fuller's old friend, John Morris, represented the Chief Justice's extensive private interests in real estate and other investments. For some months in 1905 he acted as Fuller's secretary in the Muscat Dhows case. The close relationship is evident in the correspondence; although primarily centered on business concerns, nearly every letter contains a personal message. There are constant references to family activities and anxieties, touching expressions of devotion and sorrow at the time of the death of the Chief Justice's young granddaughter (Mildred Wallace), directions for leniency with old tenants, comments on reading, and countless other human details. Perhaps because Fuller was not a member of the party then in charge of the national administration, there is no mention of politics. However prosaic the subject, Fuller's correspondence was enlivened by his glowing personality. Here, for example, is an extract from a rejoinder written in the summer of 1905:

Your telegram . . . amazes me—What sort of a person is it that in any matter in dispute between him & (accidentally) the Chief Justice of the United States demands an "immediate settlement," I cannot understand. Who is this person anyway? . . . It is not because I am C. J. but because being C. J., I may be, as I am now, absent from Chicago, & the idea that thereupon I should be subjected to a demand for *immediate* payment of a *certain sum in settlement* of a certain claim is quite curious. . . . However, if you settle it, I will back you up.

On Lincoln's birthday in 1906, Fuller began a letter: "Yesterday was my 73d birthday! . . . I have been plunged into the most complicated & difficult cases since I came on the bench and have had no time to attend to my own business." And this, a month later: "I have been quite miserable & so hard pressed with work that I could not reply—I was especially pressed with a boundary case between Louisiana & Mississippi, which involved a great many maps & a great many facts—This was disposed of a week ago & yet I have some minor corrections to make to the opinion—I will send it to you & I am sure you will find it interesting. Some questions of international law are involved."

A gift of 11,000 pieces of twentieth-century manuscripts, the papers of Robert Wickliffe Woolley, has been received from Mr. Woolley. They are mainly concerned with his activities for the Democratic National Committee in the 1912, 1916, and 1920 campaigns, with his service as Director of the Mint from 1915 to 1916, and with his duties as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission from 1917 to 1921; but they contain also a considerable body of later correspondence.

Among Woolley's many correspondents were Woodrow Wilson, Colonel Edward M. House, Carter Glass, Vance C. McCormick, James M. Cox, and others prominent in the Wilson Administration; and, more recently in the public mind, such figures as Cordell Hull and Franklin D. Roosevelt. One passage in a letter written

during the campaign of 1916 by Henry Morgenthau, Sr., on April 29, sheds light on the curious situation within the Democratic ranks at that time: ". . . until we know which branch of the independents we are to recruit from," wrote Morgenthau, "—and this we cannot know until the Republican nominations are made—all the work we do, may have to be done over again. I think comparatively few important Republicans or Progressives have as yet announced their intention to support Wilson, nor will they do so until they know who is running against him."

The papers of John Campbell Merriam, distinguished paleontologist, educator, and author, have been presented to the Library by his sons. An extensive general correspondence covering the years from 1913 to 1938 is supplemented by correspondence, memoranda, and reports concerned more specifically with his work as chairman of the National Research Council, as president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and as regent of the Smithsonian Institution. Also included are several boxes of material concerning his interest in forestry and national parks; and about three boxes of lectures, speeches, and articles.

#### ADDITIONS

Several letters written by General Fitz-John Porter from 1860 to 1881, a few sheets of notes he took on the battlefield between March 21 and April 27, 1862, and about 40 letters received by Theodore A. Lord around 1901, while he was preparing a biography of General Porter, have been received from Mrs. Walton H. Doggett for association with the main body of her father's papers. Dr. Elizabeth Comstock has presented an interesting Civil War diary and field notebook of General Cyrus B. Comstock. This pocket-size volume contains scattered entries for the years 1862

and 1863, recording the activities of an engineer attached to the Army of the Potomac, and is interspersed with drawings and sketches of the fords on the Rapidan and the Rappahannock. It will be added to the Comstock Papers which were given to the Library in 1914. A volume of original military documents relating to the Sandy Valley campaign of the Civil War, assembled and arranged by James A. Garfield, contains valuable information about his victory at Middle Creek on January 10, 1862, when he was a young colonel in command of a brigade of Ohio volunteers. A gift from President Garfield's son, Mr. Abram Garfield, the volume has been placed with the Garfield Papers.

Miss Rena D. Hubbell, whose generous gifts of Clara Barton material have been acknowledged in earlier reports, has further increased the Barton Papers by a small volume containing an account, transcribed from "pocket diary notes," of a trip Miss Barton made to Scotland, Switzerland, and the island of Corsica in 1869 and 1870, and copies of a number of letters she wrote from 1870 to 1872. The Robert family has further supplemented the Henry Martyn Robert Papers reported last year. Mr. Prentiss P. Bassett has increased the James Jenkins Gillette Papers by a gift of 47 manuscripts pertaining to his activities in Alabama politics.

Fourteen scrapbooks of newspaper clippings, dated from 1875 to 1893 and concerned with the activities of William C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy during President Cleveland's first administration, have been received from members of Mr. Whitney's family as an addition to his papers. Mrs. Thomas H. Ellett has added to the Bigelow Family Papers already in the Library several boxes of material such as lecture notes, miscellaneous manuscripts, maps, and photographs relating to the various research interests of her father,

John Bigelow—his unpublished work on Robert E. Lee and his studies on the Civil War and the Panama Canal.

Mr. Waldo Lee McAtee has enlarged his collection of scientific papers through the presentation of 50 pieces of his correspondence (1895–1951), a number of his poetic works, notes and articles on American birds and other wildlife, and biographical data about a number of persons connected with the United States Biological Survey. A Clarence Darrow scrapbook of newspaper clippings dealing with labor disputes in the coal mines from 1901 to 1904 was received as a gift from Mr. Leo M. Cherne.

Mrs. Albert J. Beveridge has added two small groups of material to the Library's magnificent collection of Beveridge Papers. The first is Senator Beveridge's correspondence from 1905 to 1927 with Henry W. Bennett of Indianapolis, and the second is Beveridge's correspondence from 1919 to 1921 concerning corrections in his *Life of John Marshall*. Colonel Richardson L. Greene has presented additional papers of Frank L. Greene, consisting of four boxes of correspondence and notebooks and military reports relating to Greene's service in the Vermont National Guard during the Spanish-American War.

## Archives

### GERMAN MATERIALS

About 1946 the Manuscripts Division began receiving—from the War Department, the Department of State, the Library of Congress Mission, and other sources—chaotic groups, small and large, of captured German documents. They were kept in "dead" storage. During the past year it has been possible for the first time, through the cooperation of the War Documentation Project and particularly through the assistance of Dr. Gerhard Weinberg of that Project, to establish some control over this material. This accounts for our discussing

the group as a whole even though several parts of it have been in the Library for some years.

Much of it has already been put in boxes (more than 500 so far, containing an estimated 150,000 pieces), and a useful working list of 70-odd pages, covering the greater part of what is now in the Division, has been prepared. This preliminary list, incomplete and subject to change as it is, has already been consulted a number of times and it is expected that as processing goes on use of the papers will greatly increase. As additional documents of the same type come in, a rough identification is made and the listing or interlisting and, if possible, the boxing procedures are performed at once in order that in the future no such backlog will accumulate as has existed in the past.

The material includes such large groups as, in part, the Deutsches Ausland-Institut (DAI) files; the Fritz Wiedemann personal and semiofficial papers;<sup>3</sup> portions of the Rehse Archive (historical archive of the Nazi Party) and of the Eher Verlag collections; various papers of and relating to Adolf Hitler; and some concerned with the German Army, Navy, and Air Force.

In the DAI group is correspondence of the Secretariat and of Dr. Richard Csaki, director of the organization from 1938 to 1943. DAI Museum correspondence, files relating to DAI exhibits and to the Music Section and the Radio Section, and a mass of important materials concerned with "Germans abroad" are also included. Annexed to the DAI collection are the Zimmerman Papers. These are an aggregate of materials on Transylvania in the nineteenth century, turned over to the DAI by the Zimmerman family.

<sup>3</sup> See the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*, August 1946, pp. 7–9; also May 1951, p. 27.

Under the artificial heading "Miscellaneous Items from Government of the Third Reich" are such documents as a guest book of Constantin von Neurath dating from June 12, 1939, to September 24, 1941, and a diary of Dr. Otto Bräutigam, representative of the Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories to the High Command of the Army, covering the period June 11, 1941, to February 8, 1943. In the Heinrich Himmler file are folders on the "organization of supply for the Waffen SS in the East," on internal conditions and morale in England, on concentration-camp matters, on the transportation and extermination of Jews, and on events in Hungary, Croatia, France, Norway, and other European countries. There is also a transcription of Himmler's comments on books he read during the years 1926-34. The Rehse Archive is a remarkable miscellany, including Munich police files on leading German Communists of the early Weimar period, World War I documents relating to unrestricted submarine warfare in 1916, and a great deal of material on the rise of the Nazi Party to power in Germany. In the group of Hitler papers one of the most interesting, perhaps, is a record of *Der Sekretär des Führers* (a title created for Martin Bormann in 1943) on Hitler's daily activities from January 30, 1934, to June 30, 1943. Other groups include records from the Reichstudentenführung Institut zur Erforschung der Judenfrage (the Nazi Party organization for research on Jewish questions) and of the Akademie für Deutsches Recht; and a collection of submarine materials containing files on technical cooperation between Germany and Japan.

Probably no group or series is complete in itself; but when the report of the War Documentation Project on such materials the country over has been completed, the Library's German manuscripts will be found to constitute an important and use-

ful segment of that vast body of documentation removed from Germany at the close of World War II. They are available to those to whom the Chief of the Manuscripts Division or his authorized representative may give permission, and who possess both the language competence and the courage to use them in their present condition.

#### OTHER MATERIALS

Ninety-five field notebooks kept in 1887 and 1888 by engineers in the hydrographic, boring, and surveying parties of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company have, in the absence of a successor corporation, been turned over to the Library by the Chase Safe Deposit Company of New York City. The continued interest of the United States in building a second interoceanic canal by way of the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua endows the papers with interest because the notebooks contain the most minute information about the physical features of the area.

The Library's collection of records of Harper and Brothers, publishers, has been increased by an addition of more than 3,000 pieces in two recent files of editorial correspondence. One file (1946-51) relates to proposed articles rejected by the editors of *Harper's Magazine* and the other (1949-50) reflects readers' comments. Use of this material is for the time being subject to restrictions.

#### Special Items

Single manuscripts or small groups of a special character are described here. The Library has obtained a group of manuscripts by 19 men who were members at one time or another of the Continental Congress. Several, like the letter of June 15, 1776, from Robert R. Livingston to his brother John, concerning a misdirected shipment of saltpetre, or the letter of January 26, 1779, from Thomas Burke to

Joseph Reed, referring to the case of the sloop *Active*, directly concern the affairs of Congress; and four expense accounts set with some precision the periods of service of Jonathan D. Sergeant (1777), William Hindman (1781), James Duane (1781-83), and Henry Wynkoop (1782). The remaining pieces, each of historical value, were written when the men were not actually members of the old Congress but were serving in other capacities. For example, there is an informative letter of June 5, 1781, written by Abner Nash as Governor of North Carolina, which describes the military situation in that area and refers to depredations made "indiscriminately on Whig and Tory" during Lord Cornwallis' march through the State. Nicholas Gilman is represented by a frank letter he wrote to Levi Bartlett from Washington on March 15, 1806, when he was serving New Hampshire in the House of Representatives. In it he criticizes President Jefferson for failing to recommend specific measures in relation to Great Britain and writes that the "Legislature is left to steer the Ship among the Shoals and rocks against conflicting currents (without knowing the real opinion of the master Pilot)."

Mr. George Cukor has presented to the Library six letters written by or to the famous tragedian, Junius Brutus Booth (1796-1852), which are interesting for their references to Edwin Forrest, Joseph Jefferson, and others prominent in the nineteenth-century American theater; and two letters of the 1870's written by his son, Edwin Booth, who was then at the peak of his theatrical career. The manuscript of a lecture on Mexico, delivered at Cooper Union in New York in 1878 by Guillermo Pritchard, who is said to have been an agent of General Porfirio Díaz, has been received as a transfer from the Department of State.

The Library has acquired an exchange of letters between Phineas Janney and

Peter Force in December 1841. The latter, whose collections of Americana so notably enriched the Library, wrote in true Franklinian manner of "the remonstrances of an ill-natured companion who is constantly hanging about me, and grumbles and growls. . . . He looks very like a long, lean, lank, leather Purse, and insists upon it he is more in want than I am. When I look at the poor fellow, I think he is, at least, half right. He has been treated very scurvily and has suffered a great deal of late, so I make all due allowance for his ill temper, for I always found him good natured . . . when fat." Three scrapbooks containing newspaper clippings and pictures, kept by Bernard Richardson Green from 1885 to about 1910, have been received as a gift from Dr. Julia M. Green. This widely known architect and civil engineer of the nineteenth century is remembered especially for his work as supervising architect in the building of the State Capitol of Pennsylvania and for his part in the construction of many Federal buildings, among them the Washington Monument and the Library of Congress.

On January 10, 1865, General Robert E. Lee, then engaged in his winter-long defense of the lines around Petersburg, took time out to write with his own hand a one-page letter to General John C. Breckinridge. The Library has acquired this letter, which vividly lights up the disintegration of the Confederacy in its last months. Breckinridge was reminded of "the importance of clearing the mountains and Country" in his department of East Tennessee and Southwest Virginia of deserters and absentees, and he was requested to participate in a "Combined movement" against the "banditti" of the Flat Rock Region of North Carolina, if troops could be spared for the purpose.

A typewritten copy of a Civil War diary kept by Albert Quincy Porter of Meadville, Mississippi, during his service as

musician and hospital corpsman of the Twenty-second Mississippi Regiment of the Confederate forces, has been received as a gift from Mr. Samuel S. Sargent. Between January and July 1864, Porter's service took him through most of Mississippi and Georgia. From February to May 1865, he moved from Mobile, Alabama, to North Carolina, where he witnessed General Joseph E. Johnston's surrender to General Sherman. The original diary is owned by Mrs. D. M. B. Thompson of Kilgore, Texas.

The Library has received from Mr. Charles R. Whipple a group of 41 papers (1869-1910) of Bishop John Philip Newman, who was known as "Grant's pastor," and members of his family. Dr. Newman's congregation in the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington included, in addition to President Grant, Vice President Schuyler Colfax, Salmon P. Chase, Roscoe Conkling, and other prominent personages. Letters from many of them are among the papers. Conkling told of his pleasure in hearing Dr. Newman's "remarkable discourse upon Martin Luther" and added: "I wish he could have heard it." Many pieces give testimony of the close friendship between the Grants and the Newmans in Washington, which continued after Dr. Newman moved to New York.

The Honorable W. Cameron Forbes has presented to the Library a bound set (carbon copy) of his journals, 1904-46, covering his many years of public service as Vice Governor and Governor General of the Philippines, as a member of the investigating commission sent to the Philippines by President Harding, and as Ambassador to Japan. The entries are frank and full. The descriptions of the Philippines and of his activities there and elsewhere, as well as his reports on those with whom he came in contact, should be of great interest to

historians and biographers. Copies of hundreds of letters are included either as part of the text or as appendices.

There are three other copies of this journal: the original, in longhand, is in the Houghton Library at Harvard University, a copy is in the Massachusetts Historical Society, and a third has been retained by Mr. Forbes himself. The material in it was used extensively in the preparation of Forbes' two-volume study entitled *The Philippine Islands* (Boston, 1928). Subject to restrictions, it may be consulted, and it should prove extremely valuable in association with the papers of Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Frank R. McCoy, and Leonard Wood, all of which are in the Manuscripts Division. For the time being, none of the material may be published.

From Dr. Thomas Wayland Vaughan have come seven remarkable letters (1908-20) of Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes. In writing to the Vaughans, the towering personality of the Olympian Yankee was forever breaking through the resistless bonds of pen and ink and paper. On August 5, 1908, he wrote: "I know nothing about the ultimate. I don't lie awake nights worrying over running the Cosmos—For having faith that I am not God, I believe it not to be my job." Again on August 11, 1909: "I have just finished H. James's story *The Ambassadors* which makes me realize how personal a matter our judgment of values is. He excludes everything but taste—aesthetic and moral—and thinks anyone blunt who does not share his interest in the vacillations of the exquisite." Dr. Vaughan's gift also includes four intimate letters from his "most prized friend," Sir John Murray, Canadian-born geographer and naturalist. Mark P. Kiley has presented an exchange of letters between Walter Hines Page and Robert Bridges during the 1912 Presiden-

tial campaign, in the course of which Bridges, writing on April 15, 1912, remarked that Wilson's campaign had not gone ahead very rapidly in the last weeks but that he was not hopeless about it. "William Allen White told me about a month ago," wrote Bridges, "that [Champ] Clark would get the delegates from the Middle West and I didn't believe him then, but he seems to have had, as he generally does, a pretty clear idea of affairs."

#### LETTERS OF PRESIDENTS

The Library has recently acquired the letter sent by George Washington on the day before Christmas, 1782, to Colonel Richard Butler, who was in command of the dwindling Continental forces at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The letter pays tribute to "those gallant Officers and Men who have composed the American Army." It is printed in the Bicentennial Edition of Washington's *Writings*.

The one Thomas Jefferson holograph letter acquired during the year is characteristic of his capacity for investing a seemingly casual letter of acknowledgment with perennial freshness. Dr. Walter Jones of Westmoreland County, Virginia, who had served and would again serve his State in Congress, was one of many who sent congratulations to Mr. Jefferson after the long contest for the Presidency had been decided in his favor. The new President's reply, dated March 31, 1801, declared that he could hope to do little more than "reform the waste of public money . . . and improve some little on old routines," but that "some new fences for securing constitutional rights may, with the aid of a good legislature, perhaps be attainable." The letter has until now been available only in a blurred and faded letterpress copy in the Library's Jefferson Papers. A second manuscript of Jefferson interest was received as a gift from Mr. Emil Hurja. A single page headed "Mr. Jefferson's Li-

brary," signed by a Washington auctioneer and dated February 24, it is the original of one of the series of advertisements concerning the sale of Thomas Jefferson's third and last library, which appeared in several Washington papers for 2 months early in 1829.

The Library has obtained eight letters (1900-1917) written by Woodrow Wilson, seven of them to members of his family: his sister, Mrs. Annie Howe, and her son and daughter. They are written in the affectionate style so characteristic of his family letters. On December 3, 1912, he writes of looking forward to the duties awaiting him in Washington with "many grave thoughts," but he adds that "having sought the opportunity," he must face it with the best that is in him. The letter of October 12, 1913, to Mrs. Howe alludes to the life he must lead as President, with no time for his own thoughts or his own people. These intimate letters will be welcomed by biographers, for, although they disclose nothing new or startling, they attest Wilson's warm personal nature, which is still too little recognized. Another small group, recently accessioned, consists of 11 letters from President Wilson to Mrs. Crawford H. Toy, all but one of which he typed on his own machine between October 15, 1914, and October 19, 1915.

The Library has been privileged to add to its own institutional archives an autograph letter of President Truman, enclosing a signed typescript of the address he delivered at the Constitution Day ceremony in the Library on September 17, 1951, and one of Fred M. Vinson, Chief Justice of the United States, transmitting a signed printed copy of his speech on that historic occasion, which marked the one hundred and sixty-fourth anniversary of the signing of the Constitution and the completion of measures for the preservation of that charter and the Declaration of Independence.

## LITERARY MATERIALS

The American Academy of Arts and Letters has honored the Library by depositing in it a valuable collection of more than 400 manuscripts in order to insure their use by scholars. Many of the manuscripts were assembled by or addressed to Courtlandt Palmer of New York City, founder and president until his death in 1888 of that interesting and fashionable debating society known as the Nineteenth Century Club. Another large part of the collection was brought together more recently for use as illustrative material in a volume to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Edmund Clarence Stedman. As might be expected from their provenience, the manuscripts are largely of nineteenth-century origin and include documents written by American and European public figures, writers, artists, composers, scientists, and inventors. An almost complete set of letters of Presidents of the United States includes unpublished manuscripts of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. A holograph letter from Edgar Allan Poe to Washington Irving, dated October 12, 1839, constitutes one of the few Poe letters now in the Library; while a volume of Charlotte Cushman's diary for 1844 supplements the Library's large collection of papers of this American actress. Other items of unusual interest are letters by Byron, Shelley, Keats, and Dickens; Irving, Emerson, Hawthorne, and Whitman; and men of such varied interests as Voltaire, Jonathan Edwards, Sam Houston, and Franz Liszt.

For many years one of the principal sources of information about John Marshall's personal life was the so-called "autobiography" he furnished Joseph Delaplaine, of Philadelphia, for use in *Delaplaine's Repository of the Lives and Portraits of Distinguished American Characters*. Marshall's account was printed at Columbus, Ohio, in 1848, in a pamphlet which also contained his speech in the

House of Representatives on the resolutions in the case of Jonathan Robbins; and in 1861 part of it appeared in facsimile in John Jay Smith's *American Historical and Literary Curiosities*, published in Philadelphia. The original three-page holograph letter of March 22, 1818, containing this summary account of Marshall's family and career, has been presented to the Library by Mr. Jacob J. Podell. The "autobiography" actually occupies only two paragraphs of the letter. In the second part Marshall replies to Delaplaine's request for comments on his publication by calling it "a great national undertaking" which might have been improved "by introducing a greater number of persons who were distinguished for their exertions in settling and discovering our country . . . [and] who took an early part in our revolutionary contest." A second John Marshall letter was addressed to John Alexander of Loudoun, Virginia, on February 10, 1787, and concerns a legal suit to which Alexander was a party.

The friendship of Bronson Alcott and Ralph Waldo Emerson began in October 1835 with Alcott's visit to Concord. The Library has acquired an apparently unknown three-page letter which Alcott wrote to Emerson less than 2 years later, on June 6, 1837. In it he refers to the coming dedication ceremonies at Hiram Fuller's school at Providence, Rhode Island—modelled on Alcott's Temple School in Boston—and to Emerson's address on the occasion. From Dr. Ralph G. Newman has come the gift of a letter written by Nathan Covington Brooks on March 15, 1894, to General James Grant Wilson, editor, soldier, and president of the Society of American Authors. In a controversy with his publisher Mr. Brooks solicited the aid of the association of which he was a member. He described himself in his letter as "a man in his Eighty-fifth year, who has won the highest Collegiate and University honors, and

besides rendering good service as the head of two different Colleges, has written seventeen volumes."

The Library has added two manuscripts to its material on Laurence Housman, poet, artist, and author, who is perhaps best known to the American public for his play *Victoria Regina*. One is a three-page autograph letter from Housman to Grant Richards, his publisher, dated November 16, 1899, in which the writer announces a solemn vow to accept no more commissions for sets of illustrations. The second is a 36-line autograph variant of Housman's "The Elfin Bride," which was published in *The Little Land* in 1899, and was included in slightly different form in the author's *Collected Poems* (1937). Dr. and Mrs. Frank L. Campbell have presented two scrapbooks containing manuscripts and printed poems, prose clippings, and articles by Charles Desmarais Gardette (1830-85). Some of the clippings, from various Philadelphia and New York papers and periodicals, form a series of articles entitled "Wits of Windom," which Dr. Gardette (or "Desmarais") wrote in Europe in 1853-54 while he was foreign correspondent of the *Pennsylvania Inquirer*.

The sons of Charles D. Brower (1863-1945) have graciously made available through the Office of Naval Research a copy of excerpts in longhand and typescript of the diary kept by their father from January 1886 to September 1937. Brower is a prominent figure of recent Arctic history; although a trader, he was instrumental in aiding many scientific expeditions. His diary was the basis for Brower's autobiography, *Fifty Years Below Zero: A Lifetime of Adventure in the Far North* (New York, 1942). This cryptic notation from the diary of the modest author, "Old woman walled up in snow house to freeze Boys take out bring to station. Not sick just old," was expanded to page length in the book, which gives a straightforward

version of this deliverance and Brower's observation on the normal Eskimo practice of disposing of the weak and aged by what might be called "asthenocide." The diary account, "Snow house feet wet and freeze while building house. Thawing feet. Taken home next day in bed two months. Heels hard to heal," was similarly amplified for publication into unpretentious narrative form.

Students of method and writers of biography will be grateful to Mr. Earl Schenck Miers for his gift to the Library of the original typescript, the author's first and second proofs, and the plate proof of his *The General Who Marched to Hell: William Tecumseh Sherman and His March to Fame and Infamy* (New York, 1951). Not only do these documents exemplify the progression and conversion of a work from the writer's desk to the bookstalls, but the revisions, corrections, and additions provide material for an intensive study of style and content. Mr. Helmuth Bay has presented two manuscripts of his father, J. Christian Bay, who was an assistant in the Library from 1900 to 1905 and thereafter served in the John Crerar Library, becoming its librarian in 1928. The first manuscript, accompanied by page proof, is *The Chalice of the Chipped Ruby*, which is noted as having been written from 1919 to 1922 in memory of "Vilhelm Bergsøe, poet of Romantic memories." The second is a type-written copy, with Bay's autograph corrections, of his *Going West; the Pioneer Work of Alfred Brunson, Briefly Interpreted* (Cedar Rapids, Ia., 1951).

### Reproductions

All manuscripts in photocopy form, regardless of the character of the originals, are described under this heading. Photostats and enlarged prints of domestic manuscripts are usually placed with original manuscripts of like character. Microfilms

and photostats of groups or series in other repositories, especially in foreign archives, are usually kept in the "archival order" of the repository possessing the originals and are maintained physically separate from the original manuscripts in the Division.

#### FOREIGN REPRODUCTIONS

The Library of Congress was honored in the spring of 1951 by being entrusted with the work of restoring and preserving one of the great sixteenth-century manuscripts of the Americas—the original "*Historia verdadera de la conquista de Nueva España y Guatemala*," an eyewitness account of the conquest of Mexico by the keenly observant Bernal Díaz del Castillo, who went on both the Córdoba and Grijalva expeditions to Yucatan in 1517 and 1518 and thereafter served as a foot-soldier under Cortés throughout the conquest. A microfilm made in the National Archives at Guatemala City before the manuscript was brought to this country and negative photostats of the restored document have been added to the collection of Latin American materials.

The James Benjamin Wilbur Fund has permitted further copying of material in England and France. As a result there have been added to the Library's collection of reproductions of foreign manuscripts of American interest microfilms of Foreign Office records in the Public Record Office in London, 22 volumes of correspondence of the British Minister to the United States from 1879 to 1881, and the following files in the "*Affaires Étrangères*" series in the Archives Nationales in Paris (selected by Dr. A. P. Nasatir): 9 volumes of correspondence between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and French consuls in Boston, Charleston, New York, Norfolk, Philadelphia, and Williamsburg, 1778 to 1792; 13 cartons of commercial and consular records, 1664 to 1870 (but preponderantly of

the eighteenth century); 6 volumes of correspondence between the French Directory and French agents in the United States, 1793 to 1798; and miscellaneous manuscripts relating to the cession of Louisiana and to the financing of its purchase, 1799 to 1813.

#### DOMESTIC REPRODUCTIONS

Seventeen manuscripts ranging in date from 1605 to 1928 were photostated through the kindness of the owner of the originals, Dr. Walter Willard Boyd. The material reproduced includes a copy, written and signed by Samuel F. B. Morse in May 1844, of one of the earliest commercial messages to be transmitted over the American telegraph line; seven letters and telegrams in the correspondence between Thomas A. Edison and Dr. Werner Siemens, German inventor and manufacturer, from October to December 1889; and three letters of George Bernard Shaw, two of which were addressed to Charles McEvoy in 1916, the third to Lewis Wynne in 1928.

For many years the Library has endeavored to complete its unparalleled collection of the Papers of George Washington, which were so thoughtlessly scattered after his death. It is a satisfaction to record the acquisition of photostatic copies of Washington's diary for 1762, reproduced from a privately owned original, and those for 1795 and 1798, from originals in the Columbia University Libraries. With the addition of these reproductions the Library now has originals or faithful copies of 40 of the 42 Washington diaries known to be in existence.

The Maryland Historical Society, which has the original, presented a photostat of the letter written by Edmund Pendleton to James Madison on April 21, 1790, in reply to Madison's request for an account of the resolutions in opposition to the 1765 Stamp Act, proposed by Patrick Henry. The letter was edited by Edmund S. Morgan and

commented upon by Irving Brant in the *Maryland Historical Magazine* for June 1951.

Two interesting letters documenting one of the first purchases of books for the Library were photostated from originals in the Robert R. Livingston Papers owned by the New York Historical Society. The first (previously known only in a poorly legible letterpress copy in the Missouri Historical Society) was written by Thomas Jefferson on July 16, 1802, asking William Short to superintend the purchase, to lay out the public money with "rigorous economy," to see that the books were in "good editions, but not pompous ones; neat bindings but not splendid," and to make sure that they were safely shipped to arrive before the convening of the next session of Congress. The second, addressed by Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, to Robert R. Livingston, American Minister to France, on January 27, 1806, deals with accounts covering the shipment of the books, a responsibility which Livingston carried out after Short's return to the United States.

A negative microfilm of a series of letters written by John Randolph of Roanoke between 1812 and 1828 to his friend Harmanus Bleecker of Albany, a Federalist member of the Twelfth Congress, was presented by the Library of the University of Virginia. Of particular interest is Randolph's caustic opinion, expressed in a letter of January 30, 1816, of a famous private collection of books that had recently been purchased to serve as the Library of Congress: "Indeed Mr. Jefferson's Library contains a vast deal of Trash—much of it consisting of books presented by the *Author*, such as sentimental poems by maiden ladies stricken in years, Jacobin pamphlets, besides 'a whole body of infidelity in religion' but then there is 'a body of divinity in Politics.'"

Also of interest to the Library, and to librarians in general, is a gift from Mr. Ewing C. Baskette: photostats of seven letters written by Josiah Warren (*ca.* 1798–1874), musician, typographer, inventor, and reformer, to his friend and disciple, Stephen Pearl Andrews (1812–86), in the period from October 8, 1850, to April 1, 1851. They are primarily concerned with Warren's collaboration with Charles Coffin Jewett in adapting a novel principle of stereotypy, using clay plates, to the production of the catalog of the Library of the Smithsonian Institution. (Mr. Jewett, it will be remembered, was the initiator of a plan for a national catalog and centralized cataloging.) Warren relates the progress of experiments in printing and at last, on March 15, 1851, writes proudly: "We have just attained result in Catalogueing [*sic*] which Mr. Jewett considers completely triumphant and he is perfectly delighted."

Mr. Nathaniel Stein generously allowed the Library to exhibit and to photostat a magnificent letter written by John Adams to Governor William Plumer of New Hampshire on March 28, 1813. It was written in reply to a long communication from Governor Plumer, who, musing on the apparent but possibly unreal unanimity of decisions on important public questions, went on to ask "whether every member of congress did on the 4th of July 1776 in fact cordially approve the declaration of independence." In his prompt reply, the former President told of the long, often dramatic discussions in the Continental Congress during its progress toward a Declaration of Independence, and affirmed—not quite accurately, for his memory had to reach back nearly 37 years—that "They who were then Members all Signed it" and pledged their support to it, although he believed "there were Several who Signed with regret, and Several others with many

doubts and much lukewarmness." The photostat of this letter, one of the few accounts of the debates on independence by a participant, joins our letterbook copy of Plumer's query as a record of a memorable exchange.

Through the kindness of Mr. Forest G. Sweet, the Library made a photostat of a letter which Gov. Joseph McMinn of Tennessee wrote to Gov. William W. Bibb of Alabama on December 2, 1819, relative to the removal of obstructions in the Muscle Shoals in order to achieve the free navigation of the Tennessee River, a project which the Governor and citizens of Tennessee strongly favored. McMinn hoped that the "munificence of the General Government [might] be extended towards the accomplishment of so desirable an object"; therefore he wrote Bibb that his State was "prepared and anxious to contribute our aid in support of any application for assistance which shall be made for clearing out the Muscle shoals, by the State over which you have the honor to preside." This letter is evidence of the continuing debate from the American Revolution to the present over the great commercial and defense potentialities of this region and the propriety of its development by the National Government.

Photostats of four autograph manuscripts of Abraham Lincoln have been added to the collection that is being steadily assembled as a supplement to the Library's rich holdings of original Lincoln papers. The earliest of the recent additions is a reproduction of a document in Brown University Library which was written when the future President was only 23: a "Muster Roll of Captain Abraham Lincoln's Company of the 4th Rgt. of the Brigade of

Mounted Volunteers," dated May 27, 1832. The others are copies of letters written during his later years. In the first, presented by Dr. Ralph G. Newman, Lincoln wrote on December 21, 1860, in reply to a request for suggestions from Andrew G. Curtin, who was drafting his inaugural address as Governor of Pennsylvania: "I think you would do well to express, without passion, threat, or appearance of boasting, but nevertheless, with firmness, the purpose of yourself, and your state to maintain the Union at all hazards." The second, reproduced by permission of Mr. George Gould Lincoln, is a brief note of September 16, 1861, asking his Secretary of the Interior, Caleb Blood Smith, to see the donor's father, Dr. Nathan Smith Lincoln, on behalf of a Mr. Chesney; and the third, which was copied by permission of Mrs. Max Shaffrath, is an optimistic letter written to Mrs. Lincoln on April 2, 1865, from the Headquarters of the Army at City Point, in which he outlined Sheridan's successes and quoted a telegram he had just received from General Grant, who reported that "All now looks highly favorable."

So much for the accessions of a vanished year. This recounting of them is written after the calendar has been turned to another year. It should not be supposed, however, that its preparation has retarded or suspended the steady incursion of new materials. On the contrary, there is evidence that the resources of scholarship are being currently and constantly enriched. The prospect contains a promise of great stores to come. We confidently expect that next year's report will bear out our feeling that "All now looks highly favorable."

THE STAFF OF THE MANUSCRIPTS  
DIVISION

## Rare Books

### Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection

THE recent indenture signed by Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald and executed by the Librarian on December 28, 1951, records the additions that have been made to the Rosenwald Collection during the past calendar year. This extraordinary document lists 74 titles that are properly classified as rare books, 25 acquisitions for the reference collection, and a supplementary group of 36 titles representing books presented at an earlier date but not previously recorded in this formal manner.

Mere statistics have little meaning, but those who are familiar with the books in the Rosenwald Collection need not be reminded of the high criteria which are observed before any volume becomes eligible to join the distinguished assemblage of the beautiful, eminent, and frequently incredible books which compose the Collection. This fact will be demonstrated repeatedly throughout this report about the new books.

To the fifteenth-century books 14 titles have been added, making a total of 412 incunabula in the Collection. Aside from a perfect copy in a contemporary binding of the extraordinary 1475 Lübeck edition of the *Rudimentum novitiorum* [see illustration], which has been substituted for a less desirable copy presented in 1943, the oldest volume is a copy of the *Faites et dictes* of Valerius Maximus, which on the basis of a contemporary manuscript note of ownership cannot have been printed after 1477. It is one of the three earliest books to be printed in the French vernacular and

on the basis of its uncertain date may possibly be the first, outranking the Lyon Voragine, dated April 18, 1476, and the *Chroniques de France*, which appeared at Paris on January 16, 1476/77. For many years bibliographers believed that the Valerius had been printed at Paris, but later investigations suggest that it was printed in one of the southern provinces of Belgium, which at that time actually comprised a part of northern France. The Rosenwald copy, which is bound in black morocco and is the only complete one in American ownership, was formerly owned by C. Fairfax Murray and is described in full detail in the catalog of his collection of early French books. In addition to the contemporary manuscript note of ownership, it is further distinguished by the presence of seven contemporary drawings within floreated borders which illuminate the text. The drawings illustrating the seventh and eighth books were removed at some unspecified time, but these leaves without decoration of any sort have been supplied from another copy, thereby perfecting the text.

On many occasions the name of Anton Sorg has appeared in articles relating to the early German illustrated books in the Rosenwald Collection. In the annals of early German printing he occupies a position that from many points of view is unrivaled. The most prolific publisher at Augsburg, he produced during his career, which commenced in 1475 and ended in 1493, nearly 100 profusely illustrated books, recognized not only by their strong wood-cut illustrations but also by Sorg's heavy gothic types and characteristic wood-cut

capitals. Dr. Albert Schramm in his *Der Bilderschmuck der Frühdrucke* (Leipzig, 1920-43. 23 vols.) devotes his entire fourth volume to Sorg's illustrated works, and the illustrations reproduced occupy 382 plates as contrasted with the 298 plates required for the volume devoted to Anton Koberger. All this is mentioned simply to indicate that the Rosenwald Collection now includes 18 of the illustrated volumes which issued from the printing office of Anton Sorg. The eighteenth, acquired last year, is a large, uncolored copy in a modern red morocco binding of Johann Bämle's *Chronik von allen Kaisern, Königen und Päpsten*, dated September 9, 1480. So far as is known, this is the only copy available in an American collection.

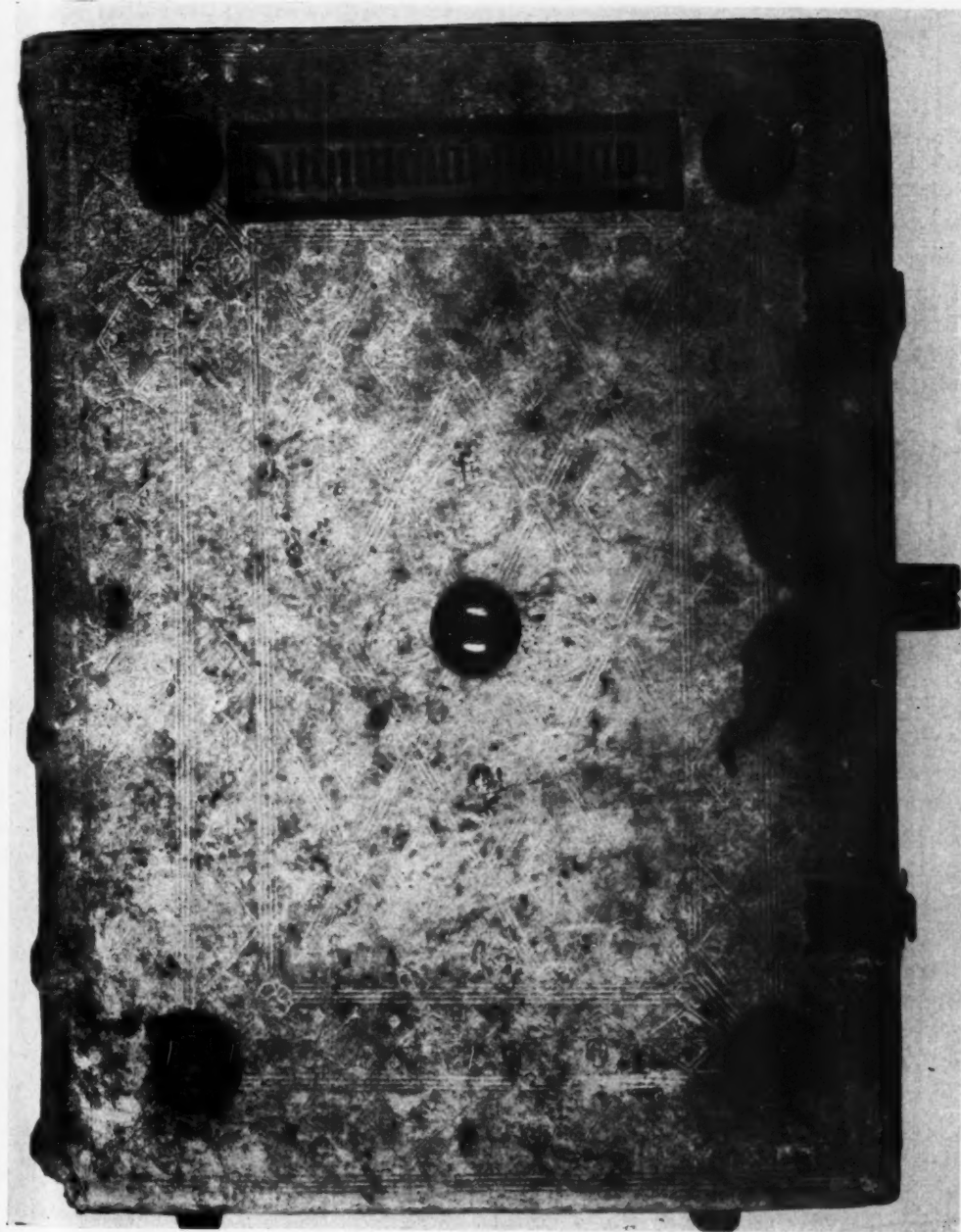
Another field of comprehensive interest in the Rosenwald Collection is represented by the early illustrated editions of Aesop's fables. The Collection included until recently one of the three known copies of Sorg's edition in German of about 1479; Heinrich Knobloch's edition in Latin of about 1481; the famous "Tuppo Aesop" printed at Naples in 1485; and a later edition in Latin and Italian that appeared at Venice in 1493. Two new additions complement these four editions in an unusually effective manner: the 1486 Antwerp edition in Latin printed by Gerardus Leeu, which is represented by the splendid Wilmerding-Terry copy, and the only edition in French that appeared during the fifteenth century. The last, assigned to the Paris press of Antoine Vérard, and dated about 1490, is also known in only three copies, the other two being owned by the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris and the Pierpont Morgan Library in New York. This French version of Aesop made by Guillaume Tardif after the Latin of Lorenzo Valla is illustrated by a large cut of a lecturer at the beginning and 33 smaller cuts scattered throughout the text. The Rosenwald copy lacks the final 14 leaves

which in the other copies contain an added work by Petrarch.

One of the outstanding works by Vérard in the Collection is a copy on vellum of Boccaccio's *Des nobles maleureux*, dated November 4, 1494. In this copy, as in other vellum copies, the 10 large wood cuts have been obliterated with hand-colored illuminations devoted to subjects which in most cases are unrelated to the obliterated cuts. Last year Mr. Rosenwald purchased the paper copy, formerly a part of the Fairfax Murray Library, with 10 handsome original wood cuts that have not been embellished in any way. The Rosenwald copies are the only ones available in America, and the only other library in the world to possess perfect copies on both paper and vellum is the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris.

A later work by Vérard without illustrations, which was recently acquired, is *L'Ordinaire des chrétiens*, published at Paris in 1495. This is bound with two other illustrated works, the popular *Calendrier de bergers* (Paris: Guy Marchant for Jean Petit, January 7, 1496/97) and *Le Livre de Matheolus* (Lyon: Claude Dayne, 1497?). All three editions bound together in this extraordinary volume are not elsewhere available in this country. Of the *Calendrier* the *Gesamtkatalog* locates but two perfect copies, not including this one. A detailed account of the Matheolus is available in the Fairfax Murray catalog, where another copy is described. This, incidentally, is the only example from the press of Claude Dayne to be represented in the Library's collections.

From many points of view the most exciting new book is the Florentine edition, dated 1491, of *Fiore di virtù*. [See illustration.] Assigned with some uncertainty to the press of Jacopi di Carlo, this book, illustrated with 35 cuts, is unique. This is one exciting feature, but the more interesting fact was the realization on the part



*Original white pigskin binding with metal bosses on the RUDIMENTUM NOVITIORUM. Lübeck, 1475.  
Rosenwald Collection.*



Title page of FIORE DI VIRTÙ. Florence, 1491. Rosenwald Collection.

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of bibliographers and students of wood engraving that such an edition must exist. As Mr. Arthur Hind in his well-known work on wood cuts<sup>1</sup> wrote: "The black-ground border (with Christ and two angels below, candelabra at sides, and Veronica napkin above) which surrounds the first page of *Lucidario*, printed by Caligula de Bazaleriis, 20th March 1492 . . ., and again in 1496, is also certainly based on a Florentine cut. A border of similar design is known in the *Fior di virtù* issued . . . at Florence in 1498 . . . and as there are other reasons for assuming a lost Florentine edition of the same book before July 1494 (when one of the *Fior di virtù* cuts . . . appeared on the title of Miscomini's *Lucidario* . . .), the original edition and border probably went back before 20th March 1492." The probability has become an actuality through the recent recovery of this unique copy of the Florence edition of 1491, a fine and splendid one, which, as a matter of incidental information, is bound with an edition in Italian of Diogenes Laertius' *Vitae et sententiae philosophorum*, printed at Venice during May 1489.

A later Italian book is the *Zardino de oration* of Nicolaus de Ausmo, dated 1494 and assigned to the Venetian press of Bernardinus Benalius. This is illustrated with three wood cuts typical of the period, all of which had been used earlier in other works. Another early Italian book recently acquired is the undated edition of *Libro de laude*, printed about 1497 by Bartolommeo di Libri for Piero Pacini de Pescia, whose unusual device of three panels is found at the end. One other cut in the typical Florentine style appears on the front leaf beneath the title.

The 1950 report<sup>2</sup> mentioned a unique Spanish incunable with remarkable illus-

trations, the *Exemplario contra los engaños*, printed at Saragossa by Paul Hurus and dated April 15, 1494. A few months later, during October, the same printer published Andrés de Li's *Tesoro de la Passion*, which was dedicated to King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella. Like the *Exemplario*, it is illustrated with an interesting series of wood cuts relating to the text. Hind believes that they were copied after the Netherlandish Delbecq-Schreiber *Passion*, a series of 20 cuts relating to the Passion, dated about 1480 and now owned by the Bibliothèque Royale in Brussels.

The 32 new books, which were published during the sixteenth century, represent, of course, a greater proportion than the acquisitions of the earlier century. As a group they strengthen the threads that give the Collection its continuity. They also weave a pattern which becomes not only more definite but also more varied as each new volume takes its place upon the shelves.

Closest in point of time to the incunabula are two illustrated undated French books printed shortly after 1500, *La Manière de empter et planter en jardins* (Lyon: Barnabé Chaussard), and the Fairfax Murray copy of *Les Vigilles de la mort du roi Charles septiesme* (Paris: Robert Bouchier for Durant Gerlier). The former, a treatise on gardening, may possibly have belonged at one time to the Biblioteca Colombina in Seville. The latter, a much more extensive work, was composed entirely in verse by Martial d'Auvergne, who died in 1508. Since the Fairfax Murray catalog describes this in such complete detail, we need not describe it further here.

Written both in verse and prose is a copy of Robert Gobin's biting satire, *Les Loups rauissans*, printed at Paris by Michel Le Noir and dated March 15, 1506. A more popular and earlier satire of the period was

<sup>1</sup> Arthur M. Hind. *An Introduction to a History of Woodcut*. London, Constable, 1935, vol. 2, p. 527.

<sup>2</sup> See the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*, May 1950, p. 34; also February 1951, pp. 61-62.

Sebastian Brant's *Das Narrenschiff*, printed for the first time at Basel in 1494 and illustrated with that famous series of wood cuts attributed to Albrecht Dürer. This first edition and several later ones are available in the Collection. To them has now been added the Wilmerding copy of Johannes Geiler von Kaiserberg's *Navicula sive speculum fatuorum*, printed at Strassburg by Johann Prüss in 1511. This later work is an imitation of the "Ship of Fools" and like its prototype is illustrated with numerous cuts from *Das Narrenschiff*, depicting the follies of the time. Bound in contemporary half leather over wooden boards, the vellum end sheets, possibly dated as early as the eleventh century, contain interesting neumatic notations. Another popular satirist of the early years of the sixteenth century was Thomas Murner, whose *Die Geuchmat* (1519) and *Narrëbschwerüg* (1512), an imitation of Brant's work, are represented in the Collection. A third title has now been added, the second edition of his humorous *Logica memorativa. Chartiludium logice* (Strassburg: Johann Grüninger, 1509), which according to Brunet is "le plus ancien traité où l'on ait cherché à enseigner une science au moyen d'un jeu de cartes."

The several editions of the *Mirabilia Romae* in the Collection constitute another series of illustrated books that have attracted the donor's attention. To the four already available, including the block-book edition of 1475, Mr. Rosenwald has recently added the Rome edition of 1512 printed by Marcellus Silber. It is embellished with the same cuts that illustrate the Fairfax Murray copy of the unique undated edition in French which was acquired the previous year.

Almost as rare is the 1507 Paris edition—probably the first and only edition—of *La Louenge des roys de France*, printed by or for E. de Brie. This is another of the Fairfax Murray early French illustrated books

and it is described in his catalog (number 36) as one of two known perfect copies.

Other early illustrated French books formerly in the library of Fairfax Murray are *Le Cathon en francoys* (Lyon: Claude Nourry, June 17, 1515), illustrated at the end with a remarkable wood cut from an earlier edition of the *Ars moriendi* (catalog number 78), and an edition in French of Boccaccio's *Decamerone*, printed at Paris by the widow of Michel Le Noir in 1521 (catalog number 45), the third edition of the first French version of Laurent de Premierfait. To our knowledge this is the earliest edition of this French translation available in this country. There are also two editions of Ovid, *Les XXI epistres* (Lyon: Olivier Arnoullet, 1522), described as having belonged to Ferdinand Columbus (catalog number 423), and *La Bible des poetes, Methamorphoze* (Paris: Philippe Le Noir, 1523), with 16 full-page cuts (catalog number 418). Finally there is Antoine de la Sale's *La Salade . . . laquelle fait mention de tous les pays du monde* (Paris: Philippe le Noir, 1527), the illustrated second edition (catalog number 303) bound in red morocco by Chambolle-Duru and containing, in addition to the textual illustrations, a title-page border and printer's device with the Lorraine cross mark of Geoffroy Tory.

Claude Nourry, who printed the French Cato of 1515, is also the printer of Philippe de Comines' chronicle of the reign of Louis IX, entitled *Cronique & hystoire* and published at Lyon in 1526, 2 years after the first edition. These famous memoirs "illustrate, perhaps better than any other work, the transition from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance from the point of view of language."<sup>3</sup> Another chronicle is the Paris edition of 1532 with hand-colored

<sup>3</sup> Hugh William Davies, comp. *Catalogue of a Collection of Early French Books in the Library of C. Fairfax Murray*. London, 1910, p. 101.

illustrations of *Le Registre des ans passez puis la creation du monde*, a later edition of the *Cronica cronicarum* of 1521, which has been available in the Collection since 1948.

Two important illustrators of the early German sixteenth century were Wolf Traut and Hans Springinklee. The former is now represented by an early work on criminal law and procedure, the *Bambergische Halsgerichts Ordnung*, printed at Bamberg by Hans Pfeil in 1507, a year earlier than the Schoeffer edition which is available in the Law Library. Springinklee, the pupil of Dürer, has signed about 50 of the wood cuts in the 1520 Nuremberg edition of an early and charming prayer book, the *Salus animae, zu Tewtsch Selen Heyl genant*. The Rosenwald copy, which is in its contemporary pigskin binding, was acquired at the Wilmerding sale last March. Also purchased at this sale was a copy of the *Opus macaronicorum*, written by Girolamo Folengo under the pseudonym of Merlin Cocaje and printed at Toscolano in 1521. This is a curious work typographically in that the printer, Alexander Paganinus, has utilized his bazarre gothic types. The text, illustrated with 54 full-page wood cuts, is bound in polished calf with the arms of Count d'Hoyrn in gilt on the sides. Another volume from this second part of the Wilmerding sale is Pierre Gringore's translation into verse of the *Heures de Notre Dame*. This is the second edition, printed at Paris for Jean Petit in 1527 and illustrated with about 20 cuts. At the end there are 32 leaves of "chantz royaulx . . . avec plusieurs deuotes oraisons et rondeaux contēplatifz, composez par Pierre Gringoire."

Ordinarily one does not think of the Rosenwald Collection as a library of Americana; yet there is in it a notable group of early books relating to America. Several of the new books fall into this category. The earliest is the first edition of the *Novus*

*orbis regionum ac insularum veteribus incognitarum*, printed at Basel in 1532. This compilation of the early voyages of exploration by Johann Huttich has especial significance for the collection since it contains a world map engraved by Hans Holbein. The map shows a well-delineated South America but an amorphous North America. Henry Harrisse describes three varieties of this map which have been observed in copies of the 1532 edition.<sup>4</sup> The map in the Rosenwald Collection belongs to the "A" state, which Harrisse calls "the genuine map" for this edition.

Under the date of 1537 Harrisse lists Pedro Nunes' *Tratado da sphaera*, published at Lisbon, which is regarded as one of the scientific glories of Portugal. In the catalog entitled *Early Portuguese Books . . . in the Library of His Majesty the King of Portugal* (vol. I, 1929), no less than 23 pages are devoted to a discussion of this book and its high importance in the history of scientific navigation. The compiler of the catalog, who incidentally located only nine copies of Nunes' book of which only the Huntington copy was located in America, quotes many authorities who have written about this rare work. One who emphasizes Nunes' very real contribution to navigation is Professor Luciano Pereira da Silva, who wrote in 1925:

In the history of mathematical science the honour of having been the first to reveal the nature of loxodromic curves falls to the Portuguese professor. . . . The Portuguese Mathematician, after distinguishing between two methods of navigation, the first "by keeping to the same course without deviation," and the second "by great circle sailing," that is, the loxodromic and orthodromic methods, states that "the globe properly marked with rhumb-lines is of greater service in both these methods than any planisphere," thus proving that *pomas rumadas*, that is to say terrestrial globes with rhumb-lines drawn across the seas, were then being constructed in Portugal for use in naviga-

<sup>4</sup> Henry Harrisse. *Bibliotheca Americana vetustissima*. New York, 1866, p. 294.

tion. The makers of these globes are censured by Nunes in his second *Tratado* when he says: "these people who make globes do not know how to put in the rhumb-lines." Now if Mercator's master Gemma Frisius explained to him the contents of the *Tratado da Sphera*, is it not also possible that he (Mercator) may have obtained possession of one of the Portuguese globes, with incorrectly drawn rhumbs, and that it inspired him with a wish to construct a more perfect globe? The one thing certain is that the gores which Mercator published in 1541 constitute a true globe with rhumbs, and one which exactly fulfils all Pedro Nunes' conditions (pp. 555-56).

A later work on the sphere and on navigation is Pedro de Medina's *Arte de nauegar*, published at Valladolid in 1545 (Harrisse no. 266). This appears to have been vastly more influential than Nunes' work for it was reprinted at least 12 times in the first hundred years after its publication. Of the various reprints and translations, the Library owns five, the French editions of 1554 and 1569 and the Italian editions of 1554, 1555 (2 issues), and 1609. Since it is a matter of record that our neighbor, the Folger Shakespeare Library, possesses a unique copy of the first English translation by John Frampton of 1581, the coverage in Washington of this important book seems more than adequate. The primary interest of the 1545 edition to the Rosenwald Collection is centered in the wood cut showing various kinds of sailing vessels of the period, and the map exhibiting portions of North and South America, including Florida, New France, and Labrador.

On numerous occasions in earlier reports we have mentioned outstanding titles in the historical study of proportion and the design of letters. Two of the recent acquisitions supplement the works previously described, namely Erhard Schön's *Vnnderweissung der Proportzion* (Nuremberg, 1538) and Geoffroy Tory's *L'Art & science de la vraye proportion des lettres attiques, ou antiques* (Paris, 1549), the

second edition of Tory's famous *Champfleury* of 1529, of which incidentally Mr. Rosenwald recently secured one of the seven large paper copies of the English translation published by The Grolier Club in 1927.

To the small group of *Rappresentazioni* there have been added three new ones published at Florence: *La rappresentazione di Santa Guglielma* (1557) with 6 wood cuts; *La rappresentazione della Regina Hester* (1557) with 5; and *La rappresentazione di Santa Felicita* (1568) with 13 illustrations. Contemporaneous with them are two works by Jacques Androuet du Cerceau, the *Second livre d'architecture* (Paris, 1561) with 67 engraved plates of fireplaces, fountains, temples, and sarcophagi in the Renaissance manner, and *Petits grotesques*, with an engraved title page and a suite of 49 mounted plates made up from the two editions of 1550 and 1562. These provide appropriate complement to the two other collections of engravings by Androuet du Cerceau on Roman architecture previously acquired by Mr. Rosenwald.

To complete this brief discussion of the sixteenth-century acquisitions, mention must be made of Alessandro Caravia's *Naspo Bizaro* (Venice, 1565), written in ottava rima in the dialect of Venice with three full-page engravings by Niccolò Nelli; and two later illustrated works in German: Johann Helffrich's *Kurtzer und warhafftiger Bericht, von der Reis aus Venedig nach Hierusalem, von dannen in Aegypten* (Leipzig, 1580), and a first edition in German of *Neuw Jag unnd Weydwerck Buch* (Frankfurt-am-Main, 1582), a splendidly illustrated work on hunting, hawking, and fishing adapted from the well-known works of Jacques du Fouilloux, Clamorgan, and others. The 116 textual illustrations, principally the work of Jost Amman, are used here for the first time although they were re-used many times later. Finally, a second copy in a contemporary brown morocco

binding has been acquired of Paul Zehenter von Zehentgrub's *Ordenliche Beschreibung . . . den Orden dess Guldin Flüss* (Dillingen, 1587).

Turning to the seventeenth century, there is a most beautiful manuscript of 25 fine vellum leaves containing *Airs nouveaux de la cour* written down by Nicolas Jarry, "Noteur de la Musique" by brevet to Louis XIV. Probably executed about 1670, the notation and the lyrics of the 23 songs are exquisitely done. The interest attaching to this most unusual musical manuscript is the remarkably fine mosaic binding executed for the Count de Lurde by Trautz-Bauzonnet. The binder in his own words, inscribed on the flyleaf, regards this as "une de mes meillures productions." This was one of the more outstanding volumes in the second Wilmerding sale of March 1951; it is recorded as number 337 in the sale catalog, in which the binding is reproduced as one of the illustrations. Its provenance is a distinguished one, its former owners having been Cortlandt F. Bishop, Robert Hoe, Baron de Rouble, the Count de Lurde, J. J. de Bure, and the Baron d'Heis.

Two seventeenth-century Paris editions of important works in architecture enrich the research materials available on this subject. These are André Félibien's *Des principes de l'architecture* (1676) and Alexandre Francine's *Livre d'architecture* (1640), which is bound with a copy of Leonardo da Vinci's *Traité de la peinture* (1651). This excellent treatise of Da Vinci was translated from the original Italian edition of the same year by Roland Fréart de Chambray.

One of the chief fields of interest in the Rosenwald Collection is that of French illustrated works of the eighteenth century. These magnificent and elegant books reflect the age that produced them, and they will never be done again. One of these splendid productions is the Paris edition of

1747, in five volumes, of the *Oeuvres de M. Boileau Despréaux*, with illustrations engraved after designs by Eisen, Cochin, and others. The copy secured by Mr. Rosenwald is a fine one. Added interest is furnished through several insertions, notably an autograph letter by Boileau, Cochin's original designs for the six "belles figures" of *Le Lutrin*, and one illustration by Bernard Picart and two by Van der Meer from the later Amsterdam edition of Boileau's works, which appeared in 1772. The 1760 edition of Pierre Corneille's *Rodogune, princesse des Parthes* with the imprint "Au Nord" is a romantic book for several reasons—the frontispiece for one [see illustration], since it carries the note that the original design by Boucher was "Gravé à l'eau forte par M<sup>e</sup> de Pompadour," and "Retouché par C. N. Cochin." In a letter of Mme. de Pompadour's brother, the Marquis de Marigny, the other circumstances accompanying the production of this book are described:

En 1760, ma soeur eut la curiosité de voir imprimer. Le Roi fit venir un petit détachement de l'Imprimerie royale et l'on imprima dans la chambre de Madame de Pompadour, à Versailles, et sous ses yeux, la présente tragédie de Rodogune. Il a été tiré très peu d'exemplaires. Comme l'appartement de ma soeur était situé au nord, on a mis pour lieu d'impression: au Nord.

One of the best-known French books of the eighteenth century is La Fontaine's *Contes et nouvelles*, which appeared at Paris in 1762 and which is generally referred to as the "Fermiers-Généraux" edition. The copy in the Rosenwald Collection presented in 1943 includes seven states of the engraved portrait of the author after Rigault, two states of the portrait of Eisen after Vispré, and two states of the plates illustrating "Richard Minutolo," "Les Lunettes," and "Le Rossignol." Mr. Rosenwald has now acquired an important series of 38 trial and rejected plates including 18 of the 20 recorded refused plates and the

following 8 in unrecorded states: "Joconde" (first plate); "Le Calendrier des vieillards" (preliminary state of refused version); "A femme avare galant escroc" (preliminary state of refused version); "La Coupe enchantée" (preliminary state of refused version); "Comment l'esprit vient aux filles" (preliminary state of refused version); "Le Contrat" (preliminary and intermediary states of refused version); and "Le Rossignol" (preliminary state of refused version). The suite also contains three of the excessively rare *eaux fortes* of the published plates, namely "Le Juge de Mesle," "Les Lunettes," and "Le Muletier." Of the last the present series also contains an unrecorded *eau forte* of the refused version.

The 1762 La Fontaine is regarded as the masterpiece of Eisen, but Jean Baptiste Oudry is also remembered as an illustrator of La Fontaine. Oudry is appropriately mentioned here since Mr. Rosenwald has recently secured a rare suite of 12 fine engravings by that great artist, which he prepared to illustrate Scarron's *Roman comique*. They are bound together with the 16 plates prepared for the same work designed by J. B. Pater and engraved by various artists between 1729 and 1739.

A less successful book of the period but not without interest is Salomon Gessner's *Contes moraux et nouvelles idylles* (Zurich, 1773, 1777. 2 vols.). The author not only wrote the original German text but supplied all the illustrations, designing and etching them himself. The present work has 2 engraved titles, 20 plates, 6 vignettes, and 33 *culs-de-lampe*.

Rather different in character but monumental under any criteria is the five-volume set of the *Tableaux topographiques, pittoresques, physiques . . . de la Suisse* (Paris, 1780-86), a sumptuous publication noted for its landscape views. This de luxe publication became possible through the support, both moral and financial, of the great

patron of books, Count Jean Benjamin de La Borde, whose *Choix de chansons* had been published in 1773 and whose similar collection of French views was in the process of preparation at this time. The set was issued with two volumes of text and two volumes of plates, by Le Barbier, Pérignon, Chatelet, and Bertaux, engraved by the best engravers of the period, including Née, Masquelier, De Longueil, Dequevauviller, Droyer, and others. This present copy, with an added volume of plates, was a special set made for a patron or notable since all except 4 of the views and 2 pages containing 12 portraits are in *avant-lettre* state. De Ricci and Cohen in their work on eighteenth-century illustrated books do not mention the existence of any copy with the superb plates in proof state.<sup>5</sup>

Not unrelated to this is a later Dutch book, the *Atlas van de Zeehavens der Bataafsche Republiek, die van Batavia en Onrust . . . Beschreven door Cornelis van der Aa* (Amsterdam, 1805). The 31 double-page plates engraved by Sallieth after Dirk de Jong represent various Dutch ports, the island of Onrust, Batavia, herring fishing, and whaling. Also belonging to this period is Lacépède's *La Ménagerie du Muséum national d'histoire naturelle* (Paris, 1801). The illustrations of the 37 parts, issued in 10 fascicles in large folio, are the work of Simon Miger after the original paintings of Pierre Sylvain Maréchal.

This part of the report concludes with a short account of the comparatively recent books that have been acquired. To the fine group of publications associated with the name of Ambroise Vollard two more have been added, copy number 22 "sur chine chine" of Paul Verlaine's *Parallèlement* (Paris, 1900), published in an edition of 200 copies and illustrated with the orig-

<sup>5</sup> Henry Cohen and Seymour de Ricci. *Guide de l'amateur de livres à gravures du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle*. 6. éd. Paris, 1912.



Frontispiece of Corneille's *RODOGUNE*. Au Nord [i. e., Versailles], 1760. Rosenwald Collection.



Woodcut from DAS DEUTSCH RÖMISCH BREVIER. Venice, 1518. The gift of Imrie de Vegh.

inal lithographs of Pierre Bonnard; and Gustave Flaubert's *La Tentation de Saint Antoine* (1938) with illustrations by Odilon Redon, which incidentally are also available as a separate set. Pretentious is perhaps the best way to describe the three-volume edition of Dante's *La divine comédie traduite par André Péro* (Paris, Jacques Beltrand, 1922). Another in the continuing French tradition of outstanding illustrated books is Rabelais' *Les horribles . . . faitz et prouesses . . . Pantagruel*, published at Paris by Albert Sikra in 1943. André Derain is the artist who prepared the numerous wood cuts. The Rosenwald copy, number 34 of the edition, contains, in addition to the text, a separate set of the colored wood engravings.

Another modern book of distinction is a copy, one of 60, of Friedrich Leopold, Baron von Hardenberg's *Heinrich von Ofterdingen* (Stuttgart? 1943?), illustrated by Imre Reiner. This copy was formerly owned by the artist and contains 18 original drawings and 18 proofs of his illustrations for the book. Virtually contemporary is the copy of Paul Jean Toullet's *Les Contrerimes avec des gravures au burin de J. E. Laboureur*, published last year at Paris by H. M. Petiet. This is copy number 20 which contains a complete set of all states of the engravings.

### Other Notable Acquisitions

Mr. Imrie de Vegh of New York has again demonstrated his interest in the Library through the gift of 23 books not previously represented in the collections. The oldest of these is a single volume comprising the third and fourth parts of Duns Scotus' *Quaestiones in quattuor libros sententiarum*, printed at Venice by Bernardinus Rizus in 1490. For many years the Library had available in the John Boyd Thacher Collection another volume of this edition comprising parts one and two and

the table. Through Mr. De Vegh's kindness we have recently been able to perfect the text of this edition.

The earliest sixteenth-century book in the gift is a remarkably fresh copy in a contemporary pigskin binding of *Das deutsch römisch Brevier*, printed at Venice by Gregorius de Gregoriis on October 31, 1518. [See illustration.] The circumstances under which this first German translation of the *Breviarium romanum* was prepared are not without interest. A Hungarian prince in the service of Emperor Maximilian, Count Kristóf Frangepán, made this translation while incarcerated for 53 months as a prisoner of war of the French at Torcello near Venice. Illustrated with 10 different fine wood cuts within richly decorated borders, the edition was limited to 400 copies, which presumably were distributed by the Count and his wife, Apolonia, to those who entreated his deliverance from prison. Several of the cuts are signed I. A., but the artist's complete name is apparently not known. Prince d'Essling in his *Les Livres à figures vénitiens* (Florence and Paris, 1907-15) records this edition under number 988 and reproduces as illustrations 4 of the 10 wood cuts.

Jan Hus lived too early for any of his writings to be printed during his eventful lifetime. Although he was burned at the stake and his writings suppressed, the movement of reform that gained momentum at the beginning of the sixteenth century drew inspiration from this reformer of an earlier time. His writings were re-examined and a few were printed. Among the earliest works to be printed is the *Liber egregius de unitate ecclesiae cuius autor perii in Concilio Constantiensi*, published at Mainz in 1520; this appears to be an uncommon book since the National Union Catalog locates only one other copy, which is at Harvard.

Four books from Paris, published during the latter part of the sixteenth century, possess varied interest and are worthy of specific mention. The De Vegh gift includes a first edition of the second French translation of Aristotle's *Politica* (*Les Politiques*), that of Loys LeRoy, printed at Paris in 1568. The first translation into French by Nicolas Oresme was printed at Paris in 1489, and a copy has been available in our collection since 1930. In the report on the Rosenwald Collection that precedes this account mention was made of the 1582 edition of *Neuw Jagd unnd Weydwerck Buch*, and it was stated that in compiling this work the author made considerable use of Du Fouilloux, Clamorgan, and other early writers. It is therefore a pleasant fact to record the gift of the 1572 edition, with illustrations, of a related work, Jean de Clamorgan's *La Chasse du loup*. With especial pleasure we report the gift of the 1595 edition of Michel de Montaigne's *Les Essais*, "la principale édition de Montaigne, pour l'authenticité du texte." The title page informs us that the text was prepared from a copy found after the author's death. This copy (the edition of 1588) contained not only many corrections by Montaigne but many additional essays that had not appeared in the earlier editions. The 1574 edition of René Choppin's *De dominio Franciae* is another welcome addition. This important study of public lands and land tenure in France had previously been represented in the Collection only by the third edition of 1605.

The mention of René Choppin recalls a libel against one of his writings attributed to Jean Hotman and entitled *Anti-Choppinus*. This rare tract appeared at Antwerp in 1592. Jean Hotman's father, François Hotman, was the author of a sixteenth-century book of high distinction. Called *Franco-Gallia*, it was published at Geneva in 1573, the same year the author left his native France forever. A Hugue-

not and an advanced political thinker, he was ahead of his age and found his native soil unsympathetic to his beliefs and convictions. *Franco-Gallia*, considered his most important work, presented an ideal of Protestant statesmanship, pleading for a representative government and an elective monarchy.

Several early English books in the De Vegh gift also deserve special mention. Most significant perhaps is a copy of Sir Thomas Smith's *Voiage and Entertainment in Rushia* (London, 1605). This account furnished an insight behind the "Iron Curtain" at the beginning of the seventeenth century and is probably one of the earliest accounts of Russia to appear in English. *The Familiar Epistles of Sir Antony of Guevara* (London, 1575) and the 1670 edition of *Epictetus Junior* are also valued additions to the collection. For many years the latter was considered to be the writing of John Davies of Kidwelly. Actually, however, the text derives from the maxims of La Rochefoucauld.

For the last year and a half Miss Mildred Loudon of the Rare Books Division has been checking a set of Charles Evans' *American Bibliography*. This has revealed an even greater strength in our collections of early American imprints than had been anticipated. The checking of Volume VI, which covers the years 1779-85 and represents the half-way mark, was completed last December. The results to date reveal that of the 19,448 entries recorded in Evans as having been printed in this country between 1639 and 1786, the Library has copies of 7,639 in the original, or 38 percent. In addition 1,034 titles from this period, not listed by Evans, have been noted. It is therefore a matter of interest to watch the gradual yearly accretions that will build up these totals. The new acquisitions this year include N. Whittemore's Boston *Almanack* for 1705, printed by Bartholomew Green;

John Roger's election sermon before the Council of the Massachusetts Bay Colony on May 29, 1706 (Evans 1279); a later Boston *Almanack* for 1716 by Thomas Robie (Evans 1777); Joseph Sewall's funeral sermon occasioned by the death of Ebenezer Pemberton on February 13, 1717 (Evans 1928); Noah Hobart's sermon delivered at the ordination of Noah Welles on December 31, 1746 (Evans 5968); *New Sermons to Asses* by James Murray, printed at Philadelphia in 1774 (Evans 13450); the Newport edition of 1776 of Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*, not recorded in Evans but described as number 639 in John Alden's bibliography of Rhode Island imprints; and finally *General Wolfe's Instructions to Young Officers*, printed at Philadelphia by R. Bell in 1778 (Evans 16174).

Representative of the later period covered by Evans' bibliography are the *Minutes of the Charleston Association held at Black Swamp on December 12th, 1789*, not recorded by Evans; the *Charter and Regulations of the Artillery Company of the Town of Newport*, printed at Warren, Rhode Island, in 1793 (Alden 1316); and the Providence edition of 1796 of Alexander Pope's *Essay on Man* (Evans 31025). Through the generous gift of Mr. Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., the Library was enabled to buy a copy of Tobias Lear's *Observations on the River Potomack* (New York, 1793), with copious annotations in the handwriting of Chancellor James Kent (Evans 25711). Since this pamphlet was the subject of a special article in the *Quarterly Journal* for November 1951, pp. 3-8, we need not comment any further about it here. Another early Washington piece recently acquired is the New York edition printed in 1795 of *Essai sur la ville de Washington*, written "par un citoyen des États Unis" who remains anonymous (Evans 28637). This uncut copy carries Chancellor Kent's autograph on the title

page and appropriately takes its place near the Lear pamphlet, which he also owned. Miserably printed though it is, this essay is an important piece of promotional literature in the early bibliography of the Nation's capital. It appears to be quite rare, the National Union Catalog locating copies only in the New York Public Library and the American Antiquarian Society.

Of comparable rarity is the 28-page pamphlet bearing the caption title *Documents Relative to Indian Affairs* and the undated imprint at the end: Clayton & Kingsland, Printers, No. 15 Cedar-Street. The documents include the speeches, rich in imagery, which Corn Plant, Half Town, and Big Tree, Chiefs of the Seneca Nation, made in 1790 and 1791, together with President Washington's replies and the text of the treaty between the United States and the tribes of Indians called the Six Nations, concluded at Kon-on-daigua, New York, on November 11, 1794. On the evidence of the printers' address, this pamphlet probably did not appear until 1817, but we have located no record of an earlier edition.

A later historically important piece of Americana is José María Guzmán's *Breve noticia que da al supremo gobierno del actual estado del territorio de la Alta California* (Imprenta de La Aguila, 1833). In an article in the *California Historical Quarterly* for September 1926 there is a description of the copy of this pamphlet owned by the Henry E. Huntington Library. At that time, this report on the economic and social conditions in California was believed to be much rarer than it actually was. This fact, however, in no way alters the importance of the text, which contains the official report of the Mission at the time of secularization, and, although the pamphlet is dated 1833, the statistical information regarding population dates from 1828. During that 5-year period great changes had occurred in the condi-

tion of the establishments in California.

No less than 103 Rudyard Kipling books—mostly first or limited editions of his fugitive pieces—were added recently to the Library's strong collections for the study of this well-loved English author. Among the more unusual are *With Number Three*, *Surgical & Medical*, and *New Poems*, a group of stories and poems printed in an edition of only 400 copies at Santiago de Chile in 1900; a broadside printing of the poem *The Covenant*, issued in a few copies in 1914 for copyright purposes; and a single-page publication of *The Glory of the Garden*, handsomely printed on Van Gelder paper by Walter Gilliss in 1911. Purchase of the collection was made possible by two friendly dealers, Marston E. Drake and James H. Drake of New York.

Through the kind offices of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library we have received six of the books which the late President had prepared at the U. S. Government Printing Office for private distribution. Since this series of books, distinguished not only through their association but also as examples of fine printing, numbers nine, the Library currently lacks only three. The six recently presented include: *Addresses of the President of the United States on the Occasion of His Visit to South America, November and December, 1936*, published December 1937 in an edition of 75 copies;

*Addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt President of the United States from July 19, 1940 to January 20, 1941*, published December 1941 in an edition of 75 copies; *Addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill*, Christmastide 1942, in an edition of 100 copies; *Inaugural Addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt President of the United States* in two editions, the first, comprising 36 copies, published May 1943; the second, comprising 100 copies, published December 1943; and finally the *D-Day Prayer*, an edition in four pages of 100 copies published at Christmastide 1944.

Since the August 1951 issue of this *Journal* carried an article by Miss Dorothy Miner relating to the then recently published facsimile edition of the Book of Kells, no further description need be given here. One copy of this was presented to the Library in March 1951 through the generosity of the Government of Ireland; a second copy was more recently received as a gift from Trinity College in Dublin, the present owner of this richly illuminated manuscript, which is one of the great cultural treasures of Ireland. Both copies, appropriately inscribed for the Library of Congress, now occupy a place of honor on our shelves.

FREDERICK R. GOFF  
Chief, Rare Books Division

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Mr. and Mrs. Lessing J. Rosenwald opening the public display of the Giant Bible of Maine, April 4, 1952, at Verner W. Clapp, Chief Assistant Librarian of Congress, looks on.

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